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The Bombay Gazette.

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THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA,

BOMBAY:

Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1894.
‡ CLYDE	4126	600	J. L. Parfitt	3rd Feb.
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moulo	10th "
†* SUTLEJ	6395	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. BOMBAY	5545	1200	A. R. Daniell	24th "
† GANGES	6396	800	G. W. Atkinson	3rd March.
B.I. CORNWALLIS	5012	1200	M. de Horne	10th "
† SUTLEJ	6395	800	W. Worcester	17th "
B.I. CLYDE	4126	600	J. L. Parfitt	24th "
†* GANGES	6396	800	G. Atkinson	31st "
B.I. COREANA	6262	1200	E. Stewart	7th April.
† SIAM	3260	550	H. Welchell	14th "
B.I. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moulo	21st "
†* ASSAM	3760	550	T. F. Creery	28th "
B.I. HIMALAYA	5008	2000	J. Orman	5th May.
†* SIAM	3260	550	H. Welchell	12th "
B.I. THAMES	4118	600	W. A. Seaton	19th "

The Steamers marked B.I. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

†* These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transship there to Steamers for Brindisi, Marseilles and London.

SPECIAL STEAMERS TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

TUESDAY 5 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Horse Power.	Captain
March 20	Peninsular	3965	1200	A. C. Lowrie.
April 17	Shannon	4189	600	E. Crewe.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

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Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

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March 21st	April 4th	April 18th.

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Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 13th January 1894.

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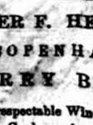

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Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Nocilich	1,194	750	1st March,
IMPERATOR	C. Bohlinger	4,119	750	1st April.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

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	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 400	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, each month.

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GISELA	F. Kosecich	4,233	350	9th Feb.
POSEIDON	A. Feilne	3,878	500	9th March.

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1000	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	G. Costazo	4,235	350	21st Feb.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Feb. 1st, 1894.

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BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	To Sail about
WERNETH HALL	4,100	500	15th March 1894.

THIS STEAMER is well known on this Line as being most comfortably fitted in all respects for Passengers, but carries neither Doctor nor Stewardess.

Passage: Bombay to Liverpool Rs. 6,

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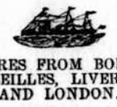

DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOL AND LONDON.

1894.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To leave Bombay
ASIA	3,581	J. Laird	March 2.
PERSIA	3,547	R. Hutchinson	March 17.
HISPANIA	3,280	S. Abrey	March 31.
ARABIA	3,344	C. H. Hillcoat	April 19.
BRITANNIA	3,069	J. Brown	May 3.
ASIA	3,581	J. Laird	June 3.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 3rd February, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,168 tons, on the 2nd February, on arrival of In-coming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "CHANDA," 1,554 tons, on the 4th February, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Bunder Abbas, Lingu, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

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FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

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MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd February, 1894. Agents.

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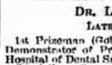

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" " 5 Medium " 100	4 0
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The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of either sex, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ,
OR LIFE DROPS.

Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, to this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11 rs., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless, imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

N.B.—The Trade and Native Dealers supplied under Special Discount.

Debilitated and nervous young men should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret cause of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Sent post free on receipt of a Postal Order for one Shilling by Mr. LEWIS, Medical Publisher, 14, Hand-court, Holborn, London, W.C.

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Khedivial, 50 in a tin box	6 8	per 100
Extra Fine, G. F., 100 in a tin box	5 0	"
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Smoker's Requisites of All Kinds.

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NOTICES.

COMMERCIAL & LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL AND RESERVES .....Rs. 16,57,900.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS.

NOTICE is hereby given that the BOMBAY BRANCH of this Bank is again RECEIVING DEPOSITS for 3, 4, and 5 months at Special Rates, which may be ascertained at this Office.

P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Officiating Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NOTICE.

A SPACE BOUNDED by a ROPE to the North of the Northern Boundary of the Ground RESERVED for LADY HARRIS' FANCY FAIR, on the East, the South, and the West by the Outer Rail enclosing the Oval, will be RESERVED for the Police authorities to enable them to preserve order during the Three Days of the Fair from 2 P.M. to the Closing hour each Day.

R. H. VINCENT,
Acting Commissioner of Police.
Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 31st January, 1894.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

THE DAYS FIXED for the CLUB REGATTA are the 5th and 7th FEBRUARY 1894. Detailed Programme may be had on application at the Club Office.

T. W.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.

LESSEE & DIRECTOR.....MR. HARRY SEAMLEY.

This SATURDAY EVENING, AT 9-30,

First Grand Production in this City of the

Powerful and Emotional Drama, in 5 Acts,

{THE SILVER KING!}
{THE SILVER KING!}

The Play of the Century,

which had such an Enormous Run at the "Adelphi," London.

Box Office at MITCHELL'S (Medows Street).

Doors open at 8-30. T. EMPSON, Manager.

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LORD REAY LECTURES.

J. A. DA GAMA, Esq., L.M., will DELIVER a SERIES of FOUR LECTURES on the PHYSIOLOGY of VISION in the Framji Dinshaw Petit Laboratory, on FRIDAYS, commencing FRIDAY, 9th February, 1894, at 4-30 P.M. All Members of the Medical Profession are invited to attend.

G. A. MACONACHIE, M.D., M.R.C.P.,
Brig-Surg. Lt.-Col., Principal

NOW READY.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY

The *BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY*, prepared for despatch by each Overland Mail for Europe, contains, in addition to all the news of the week, a specially-written Market and Freight Report, and a well-digested Summary of Events.

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Excellent Table. Every Home Comfort. For particulars, apply to

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ARMY CLOTHING FACTORY.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the Supply of the following Articles during the Official Year 1894-95, which must be of Indian manufacture :—

	Requirements.
Cloth, Khaki, for Coats, Breeches and Trousers	7,350
" Khaki, for Puttees	13,000
" Blanket, for Sowars	6,500
Flannel, Grey, for Shirts	4,300
Webbing, Leather	3730
Drill, Khaki	2000

2. Tenders [illegible] ARATION.

[illegible] ONTHLY MEETING of the Council for MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., when the following effect will be moved :—

"That the Commissioner be requested to report to the Council the condition of the Sir Cowasjee Jehangir Dispensary, intimating the area occupied by the Out-Door Station, within its area, and suggesting the manner in which may make the garden more attractive.

"That the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik. That the Commissioner be requested to produce the correspondence relating to the application made to him by Mr. Cursetji Dhanjeebhoy, late Inspector Water Works Department, for leave of absence, to enable the Standing Committee to dispose of his petition.

And (3 By E. R. Carroll, Esq. That, as the water supply of the City is now sufficient, the raising of an additional supply for road-watering by Persian wheels should be given up. That the iron tanks used in connection with road-watering be gradually abolished and the cheaper mode of supply direct from stand-pipes be adopted.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Municipal Secretary.

Bombay : Municipal Corporation Office, 31st January, 1894.

LANSDOWNE MEMORIAL FUND.

[illegible] LANSDOWNE [illegible] ded to [illegible]

[illegible] H. Todd Braithwaite, K.C.M.G., [illegible]

CONTRIBUTIONS :

[illegible]	Rs.	1,000
[illegible] Dinanpur	"	500
[illegible] & Co.	"	500
Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, K.C.S.I.	"	250
[illegible] David Sassoon & Co.	"	250
H. H. the Rajah of Narsingarh	"	200
C. J. Lyall, Esq., C.S.I., C.I.E.	"	200
Messrs. Hamilton & Co.	"	150
Messrs. Cooke & Kelvey	"	150
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Messrs. Manton & Co.	"	100
Messrs. Walter Lock & Co.	"	100
Messrs. Mackintosh Burn & Co.	"	100
The Honble J. Buckingham, C.I.E.	"	50
	Rs.	78,845

Further contributions are respectfully invited, and should be sent to the Honorary Secretary, Royal Exchange.

S. E. J. CLARKE,
Calcutta, 29th January, 1894. Honorary Secretary.

NOW READY.

THE BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT AND SUMMARY OF TRADE.

Published once a week at the *Bombay Gazette* Office on the departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

The Bombay Price Current contains—

A Specially-Written Market Report.
Freight Report, &c.
Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week.
Imports and Exports of Bullion.

Comparative Summaries of Exports from Bombay up to date as per Ships' Manifests, with the total Exports for the month, and for the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain up to date, with the total for the month, and the same period, as far back as 1870 and 1878, respectively.

Share Lists and Rates of Exchange.

List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week.

Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription in advance....Rs 10.
Single Copy .....Annas 4.

"Bombay Gazette" Office, Esplanade Road, Fort.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS, BOMBAY.

In the Matter of PRAGJI PURSHOTUM, JETHABHOY PURSHOTUM, BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM, DHURUMSI JETHA and NARAYUM RAMJI, who traded together in Partnership under the name of DHARAMSI JETHA and COMPANY, as General Merchants and Commission Agents at Bombay; at Calicut in the name of BHUGWANDAS PURSHOTUM; and at Kurrachi in the name of PURSHOTUM CHATURBHOOJ, Hindu Inhabitants of Bombay, adjudged Insolvents.

NOTICE is hereby given that JETHAMUL MATHURADAS, the Petitioning Creditor of the abovenamed Insolvents, do appear before this Honourable Court on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-eighth Day of February, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, at eleven o'clock in the Forenoon, either in person or by Counsel, and show cause, if any, why the order made in this matter on the Twentieth day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four, (whereby it was ordered under section nine of the Insolvent Act upon the Petition of the said Petitioning Creditor, Jethamul Mathuradas, that the said Insolvents should be adjudged to have committed an act of Insolvency under the provisions of the said Act, and whereby it was further ordered that the said Insolvents should within thirty days from the said Twentieth day of January, file a Schedule in this Honourable Court in the form in Schedule C. to the said Act annexed, containing the statement of their debts, credits and effects) should not be revoked or set aside, and why other proceedings, if any, taken or had thereon should not be annulled and discharged, so far as the said Insolvent, Narotum Ramji, is concerned.—Dated this 31st day of January, One thousand Eight hundred and Ninety-four.

C. W. L. JACKSON,
Court House, Clerk of the Court's Office, Fort, Bombay, Clerk of the Court.
this 2nd day of February, 1894.

THE SORAB WOOLLEN AND COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at an Adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of the Members of the abovenamed Company duly convened and held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 4, Bruce Lane, Fort, on THURSDAY, the First day of February 1894, the following EXTRAORDINARY RESOLUTIONS were duly passed :—

1. That it having been proved to the satisfaction of this Meeting that the Company cannot by reason of its liabilities continue its business, and that it is advisable to wind up the same, the Company be wound up voluntarily.

2. That Messrs. Jehangir Framjee Tamboli, Ardeshir Bomonjee Dubash and Gokuldass Dowlatram Tanna are hereby appointed Liquidators of the Company, with all the powers vested in them by the Indian Companies Act 1866, and that any act which might be done or any power which might be exercised by them might be done and exercised by any two of them and that their remuneration be two per cent. of the total amount of the assets of the Company which may be realised, the same to be divided amongst them in such way as they may agree amongst themselves.

3. That the Liquidators shall have all the powers given by the Indian Companies Act to Liquidators of Companies in voluntary liquidation, with liberty to them to apply to the High Court, if so advised, to continue the liquidation under the supervision of the Court or under an order of the Court.

PESTANJEE RUSTIM & KOLA,
Attorneys for the Liquidators.
Dated this 2nd day of February, 1894.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY, No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!!
7 DAYS AUCTION SALE
OF
250 FRESH AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

Landed ex. s. s. "Darius." 40 Horses will be submitted each day, viz.—on 3rd, 5th, 6th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th instant, at 5 p.m.

Messrs. BENNETT & Co. have received instructions from Messrs WARREN and TULLOCK, the well-known Importers of Australian Horses, to sell by Public Auction, on the Kennedy Sea Face, near the Charni Road Station—

The balance of their present Shipment, consisting of high class Officers' Chargers, Hacks, Carriage Pairs, Dog-cart and Buggy horses, all sorts and sizes. Among the lot are a number of well-bred Horses, 14-2 to 15-1 high, suitable for Native Cavalry, and we advise Native Chiefs and Commanding Officers not to loose this opportunity of securing first class horses at this sale.

We have advised Messrs. WARREN & TULLOCK to submit the whole lot as a trial sale. Every information will be given, and all commission entrusted to our care shall receive our careful and best attention.

We strongly recommend our constituents not to miss this opportunity.

N.B.—There will also be submitted to public auction—
6 very large Australian Mules.
The Horses are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, February 3, 1894.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF OFFICE FURNITURE, DRAWING TABLE, &c.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 3rd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at No. 43, Sirdar's Mansions Buildings, Apollo Bundor, the undermentioned Office furniture, the property of R. F. CHISHOLM, Esquire, Architect, &c., consisting drawing and writing tables, book stands, pigeon holes, copying press, chairs, stools, boxes, drawing frames, coir matting, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, February 3, 1894.

BANKS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.

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REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted. Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

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Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 100,00,000

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,125,000

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CAPITAL IN RESERVE .....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES.....Rs. 6,57,922

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Bombay Office : Esplanade Road. Offg. Manager.

NATIONAL BANK of INDIA, LIMITED.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances when the sum at credit exceeds Rs. 1,000.

When the accrued interest for Six Months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest is allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 Months at 4 Per Cent Per Annum.

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BILLS of EXCHANGE payable in the Principal Cities of Europe, India, and Australia, purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives them for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of VIGOUR, EXHAUSTED VITALITY, KIDNEY DISEASES, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned MARSTON treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper, post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co., 499, High Holborn, LONDON.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. *Proprietors :* THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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A valuable combination. As a nutrient tonic it gives power to the brain and spinal cord, imparts tone to the organs, increases functional activity, and improves the condition of the whole system. Largely employed during the convalescent stages of intermittent and remittent fevers. An excellent remedy for *Malaise* induced by residence in tropical climates.

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BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate
Indian BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,147½
Bank of Bengal	40,000	200	all	10 pr. ct.	1,095xd
Bank of Madras	16,000	500	all	15 pr. ct.	98
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China	(5,000	100	100	10 p. c.	165 to 169
	(2,000	100	50		65 to 70
Ltd. Mgs....	(3,000	100	10		15 to 17
Exchange BANKS.					
Agra	200,000	400	all	5 pr. ct.	70xd
Oriental Bank of Corporation	40,000	250		7 pr. ct.	250
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	50,000	$125	all	61	£ 2
National Bank of India	40,000	225	£12½	6 pr. ct.	260

MISCELLANEOUS.

				Last Divd.	
Alcock Ashdown & Co.	{ 1,000	200	200	10	220
	{ 750	50	150	7½	305
Bank of Baltic	800	50	50	12	4
Bombay Hydraulic Paths and Piles...	4,000	100	100	10	102
Bapty Brothers	6,825	200	185	18	41
Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	In	Liquidation			
Bombay Steam Navigation Co.	1,000	2,000	1,500	Rs. 300	4,675
Bombay Trading Corporation..	1,000	500	375	Rs. 75	21,175
Do. New Issue.	225				
Bombay Jute Mfg. Co., Ltd.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	67
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ltd.....	600	500	50	3 pr. ct.	63
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	1,125
Broach Ice Co..	1,170	100	100	Nil	1
Deccan Ice Co..					
Dalhousie Shipping and Warehousing Co	1,000	500	500	5 pr. ct.	251
Delhi and New Dhera India Flour Mills..	1,500	200	200	Rs. 20	237
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ltd	2,800	250	250	7½ pr. ct.	275
Iyer & Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	70	—	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn. ...	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	161
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	130
Khanderao Karani & Co, Ltd	2,000	500	100	8 pr.ct.	102
Kamp & Co....	1,000	500	175	Rs. 32-12	312
Kurrachee Landing Shalimar Tea Manufacturing Co.	800	500	200	3½	19
Manekjee & Co., Ltd.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Maclay & Co., Ltd.	5,000	100	100	Rs. 10	25
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	98
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200		93
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance ...	5,000	200	50	12 pr. c	180
Oriental Loan..	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	20
Phillips & Co., Ltd.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 7	92
Port Trusting Co	6,000	1,000	1,000	19	455
Prince of Wales Fire Ins.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,300
Remedy & Co....	1,000	100	100	9	99
Thacker & Co.	2,000	500	100	80	505
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	5	44
Tuticorin Co..	8,200	25	all	5	30½

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIE .

Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000		93
Alliance	1,000	100	all	Rs. 15	160
Anglo-Indian..	1,345	100	100	Nil	47
Bellary S & W Co, Ltd. (Ballari)	571	5 0	all	9 per ct.	301
Bombay Uniform	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	640
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	330
Bombay National Manfg Co., Ltd....	32	1,000	1,000	...	1/0
Britannia Mills..	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Central India..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,070
Dhiraj Mills Co. Ltd.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	200
Do.	600	1,000	1,000	..	760
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	600
Dalsha Land & Mill.	4,000	700	500	Rs. 10	578
Ducria Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	410
Dowl Mills Co. Ltd.	6,000	100	100	50	440
Gavil Mill	1,000	100	100	Nil	245
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	325
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	493
Framjee Cowasjee	2,500	1,000	1,000	Nil	875
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	678
Hingunghat Mill	700	600	600	47	660
Howard and Bullough ..	1,800	500	500	Rs. 1	225
Hyderabad..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,300
Imperial Cotton	500	500	500		200
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	1,140
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	40 pr. ct.	1,045
Jaffer Ali	600	500	500	Nil.	34
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	...	250		138
Jeevanjee Balooch	1,000	...	1,000	35	830
Jubilee Mills Co., Ltd.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	£35xd
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	30	625
Khanguam Manfg. Co.	400	250	25	Nil	785
Khatao Manufacturing	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	585
Lakmidas	2,500	100	103	15 per ct.	150
Lord Reay Mfg.	645	1,000	1,000	35	686
Lowjee Sassoon Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	700
Madhavji Dharamsey	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,340
Madhavji Dharamsey	200	1,000	1,000	Nil	240
Mahadeo Shivaji Mills (Gutzburga)	1,500	500	500	15 pr. ct.	1,470
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,555
Manson	5,000	0	250	5	112½
Morarji Goculdas Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.	1,995	1,000	1,000	65	1,925
Mahalaxmi Mfg. Co.	4,50	100	100		
Madura Mills..	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	800	1,000	1,000	Nil.	131
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	415
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co. Ltd.)	5,725	625	625	Nil	360
Ollivant & Co., Ltd.	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,205
Queen Mills ..	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	493
Rajpur Mills ..	600	1,000	1,000	..	41
Rasoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,401
Shahjapore Mills	600	1,000	1,000		1,260
Shamsher	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	1,045
Southern India ..	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	165
Southern Mahratta	1,312	250	250	12½	305
Sun Mills, Ltd.	1,360	250	250	12½	310
Star of India ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	130
Swadeshi Mills	675	500	500	Rs. 15	460
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	90	1,000	1,000	30	551
Vishanker Lakhmidas Mill Co. Ltd.	900	90	90	15	500
Western Mills..	1,000	100	100	25	375
Wadia Mills ..	1,920	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	645
Wadia Mills ..	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	..
Union Mills ..	2000	1,000	1,000	..	500

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly Divd.	Rs.
Akbar	1,000	1,250	75	250	2301
Albert Glazing Co	100	500	all	45	451
Albert (Kurrachee)	600	100	100	18 pr. ct	945
Apollo	1,000	1,100	1,100	dvd Rs. 90	1,200
Bellary	750	2,400	2,200	90	26
Bombay Printing Co. Ltd.	167	1,000	1,000	Nil	250
Bombay Printing Co.	550	250	250		300
Bombay Gujarati	1,000	125	125	dvd Rs. 7	120
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	200		14
Broach City Press Co., Ltd.	600	200	all		205
Colaba	600	1,200	1,200		585
East India	250	1,000	1,000	75 dvd	1,200
Hajee Cassim Ismail Mandvi	400	250		Nil	
Jam Saheb Press	515	2,000	1,800	Rs. 90	1120 nom
Kaiser-i-Hind	1,000	500	all	Nil	470
Karvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	30	500
Khajeh Press Co., Ltd	750	400	all	4	120
Khanguam	240	450	450	Nil	395
Kirk Vaidyan Cotton & and P. Co., Ltd.	500	500	500	63	120
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	10	1 31
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Nil	410
Mumbai Mfg.	1,000	250	all	Nil	22
New Berar	1,200	500	200	Nil	550
New Indian	1,000	125	125	Nil	120
Prince of Wales	100	600	600	Rs. 35	dv 445
Sabapathy (Bellary)	800	500	75	30	48
Samson	300	500	500	20	60
Sind and Punjab	100	1,000	00	100	1,875
Sind Co.	400	2,000	750	35	510
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	Nil	10
Surat City Press Co., Ltd.	375	200	all		220
Vakhat		1,000	1000	Rs. 0	250

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns	Rs.	16-10
Carolus	"	nom.
Mexican Dollars	"	188 nom.
Gold, Five Franc Pieces	"	12-13 nom.
Bar Silver	"	87-12 ready
Gold Leaf	"	26-7
Bar Gold, English	"	26 12 ready
Bar Australian	"	26 8
Bar Bombay	"	26-8
Bar Pekin	"	26-8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four per cent	102-3 ready
Three-and-a-half per cent.	100
Municipal 3 percent. Debenture Loans	119
New French Loan 5 per cent. 1872	nom.
City of London	100
Imp. Trust Bonds	102
Four per cent. Port Trust Bond	105

EXCHANGE.

	Terms.		Rate.
London Banks	On demand	is.	1/7 32d.
Do. do.	Telegraphic	is.	1/8d.
Do. do.	3 Months sight.	is.	1/8 3-16d.
Do. do.	4 Do. do.	is.	1/8 5-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	is.	1/8d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	is.	1/8 1-16d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	is.	1/8 15-32d.
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	is.	1/8 13-32d.
Do. do.	6 Do. do.	is.	1/8d.
France	3 Do. do.		1/9½
Do.	6 Do. do.		1/9½
Ostende	At sight		109
Do.	60 days'	do.	98 11 16
Madras	At sight		180
Do.	30 days'	do.	182
China	30 days'	do.	183

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP—Pure, Mild, and Emollient—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children. Creamy lather. Delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Grand Fancy Fair in the Oval.
Volunteer Artillery Camp opens, Mahaluxmee Fort.
G. I. P. Railway School Christmas Tree and Dance, Parel, 4 p.m.
Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Coorla.
Stanley Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Anatomical Museum, Boree Bunder.
Bombay Sailing Association.
Aryan Social Union Lecture, People's Free Reading Room, Fort, 8 p.m.
Anjuman-e-Elmi-e-Farsi Conversational Meeting, New High School, Fort, 5 p.m.
Music at the Mahaluxmi Race Course, 4 p.m.
Music at the Fancy Fair, 4 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Pachumba (s), from Karachi; and Lalpoora (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Tennadice (s), for Mauritius, &c. ; Fazilka (s), Rangoon, &c. ; Time (s), Melbourne ; Naderi (s), Jedda, &c. ; and Continental (s), Singapore.

BOMBAY SAILING ASSOCIATION.—There will be no race in connection with this Association to-day.

MUSIC AT THE PAREL INSTITUTE.—The Band of the G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers will play at the G. I. P. Ry. Parel Institute, this evening, at 4-30.

WILSON COLLEGE LITERARY SOCIETY.—The eighth annual gathering of the Wilson College Literary Society will be held this evening, at 8 p.m., in the Wilson College Hall, when the Rev. Dr. Mackichan will preside.

AIKYA VARDHAK MANDALI PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.—Prizes will be distributed to the successful students of the Kitte Bhandari Aikya Vardhak Mandali's free night schools, at 3 p.m., to-morrow (Sunday), in the hall of the Sonekolee's Dharamshalla, at Old Nagpada.

BURGLARY AT COOMBHARWADA.—Currumsey Raesee a grain merchant, residing at Coombharwada, has made a report to the police, that his shop was broken into, the look of the door having been removed, and gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 110, stolen from a box, which was also forced open.

THE LOCAL LAUREATE.—H. E. Lord Elgin has been pleased to convey through his Private Secretary to Mr. Rastam B. Paymaster, B. A., LL. B., his thanks for the good wishes expressed in an ode of welcome specially composed by him in his Excellency's honour. The January number of "India," the Congress organ published in London, quotes an extract, with an editorial notice, from the long ode, composed by Mr. Paymaster in honour of Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M.P.

COLLISION IN THE HARBOUR.—On Thursday evening, at about 7-30 p.m., the Hall Line steamer Netherby Hall, left the Victoria Dock, and was proceeding to sea, when she accidentally ran over a prow owned by Mr. Cullianjee Jewan, loaded with pressed cotton bales, and the prow immediately sank. The Captain of the vessel seeing the accident at once had a boat lowered, and a man, who had fallen in the water, was picked up and conveyed to shore, after which the steamer proceeded on her voyage.

BROACH MUNICIPALITY.—The managing committee for the next year was proposed by Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla, and seconded by Rao Saheb Mohanlal Manekal Vakil, of the following gentlemen :—Messrs. Furdoonshaw Pestonjee, (chairman) Bomonsha Sorabjee Peersahib, Liladhar Ramchundra, Hargovindas, and Nurbheram Jeevanram (members). Khan Bahadur Nusserwanjee S. Ginwalla proposed, and Khan Sahib Furdoonshaw Pestonjee seconded the election of Mr. Mohanlal Manekal Vakil as member of the District Local Board (in place of Mr. Lambert).

MUSIC AT THE MAHALAKSHMI RACE-COURSE.—The Band of the Mrine Battalion will play the following programme at the Mahalakshmi Race-course, this evening, at 4 p.m. :—

March	Die Liebgarde ..... W. G. Hilge.
Overture	Emma Di Resburgo ..... Meyerbeer.
Lancers	Stato Ball ..... Oscar Seydel.
Selection	Reminiscences of England ... Mr. H. Woodger.
Valse	The Officers ..... C. Coote.
Schottische	The Pride of Arran ..... Florence Fare.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

MUSIC AT THE FANCY FAIR.—By kind permission of the Officers of the Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, the Volunteers' Band will play the following programme, at the Fancy Fair, this day, at 4 p.m. :—

Quick March..	Th Gunners ..... J. W. Monk.
Overture	Elizia K. Claudio ..... Mercadante.
Cornet Solo ...	The Artistes ..... Kappey.
Valse	Espanna ..... K. Wolfstieful.
Selection	The Pirates of Penzance.... A. Sullivan.
Polka	The Bugle Call ..... May Ostiere.
Gavotte	The First Kiss ..... A. Schubert
Galop	Wonnetrunken ..... C. Faust.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

ST. XAVIER'S COLLEGE.—The Rev. Father W. Wallrath, S.J., made his solemn profession in the Chapel of St. Xavier's yesterday morning. This ceremony marks the highest final distinction, which the Society of Jesus awards to its most learned members. It is only given after full seventeen years of special studies and trials to test their talents and virtues. The customs of the Order prescribe the simplest ceremonial for the solemn act which is publicly performed. The Very Rev. Fr. M. Fouseca and Mr. N. de Ga represented the clergy and laity respectively. They expressed their good wishes on behalf of thousands whose affection for Father Wallrath is due more to his kindness and unwearied zeal than to his learning and eloquence.

THE STANLEY OPERA COMPANY.—In spite of the counter attractions elsewhere, one of the largest audience of the present season assembled at the Gaiety Theatre, on Thursday evening, when a variety entertainment was given. The programme was infinitely varied, every performer contributing a good piece of music, and the songs suited all tastes and ears. Last night the Grand Duchess was played and attracted another large attendance. Miss Amy Childs was most successful as the Duchess, her solos being encored and in her scene with Fitz (Mr. Arthur Fawcett) she was arch and piquante to a degree. Miss Nellie de Lorme was a fascinating "Nauda." Mr. Harry Stanley was as successful as in his portrayal of Sentinel Prosper Fitz; his tenor voice being in very good order. Mr. Phillips as "Prince Paul" was a *beau ideal* masher dude of that period. To-night, the Silver King will be played.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,976, among them the number of new admissions was 513, classified as stated below :—

Castes.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Bhattias	27	11	22	60
Vanias	72	19	48	139
Brahmins	43	8	14	70
Lohanas	19	3	9	31
Other Castes	133	16	64	213
Total.....	299	57	157	513

The average daily attendance was 96. The honorary secretary begs, to acknowledge with thanks the following sums received in aid of the fund of this dispensary :—Previously acknowledged Rs. 4,818, from Vandravandas Parshotumdas, Esq., 100, Total Rs. 4,913.

BREACH OF THE PRESS ACT.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Sirdar Mir Abdulally of the Detective Police, placed Ganpat Oomajee, Ramjee Mahadhoo, and Mirza Assad Ala, before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, and charged the first and the second, under Section 3 of Act 25 of 1867, with not publishing the printer's name and address on a Persian book printed by them in the Dutt Prasad Printing Press; and the third with publishing the book without giving the names and address of the printers therein. Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared on behalf of the Crown. Mr. Moroji Kashinath defended the first and the second accused; the third, who is in the service of the Consul-General for Persia in Bombay, was represented by Mr. Gilbert, of Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Syani, solicitors. The first and the second accused said that they had already been fined for a similar offence, and, therefore, the present charge could not be sustained against them. Mr. Gilbert said that the book was a lithographed one and was a reprint of a book printed and published in Persia, and, therefore, the case did not come under the section of the Act. His client was protected by a notification of Government of India, dated the 12th March, 1868. Mr. Little said that the Act showed that the lithograph and printing machines were not considered different. The case stands adjourned until the 9th inst.

POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.—Funds are now being collected to defray the cost of the purchase of a new building for this valuable educational establishment. Of the Rs. 11,000 required Rs. 4,000 have been obtained, and Rs. 2,000 promised, leaving Rs. 5,000 to be raised. Two members of the Institution are now in Bombay, making private appeals for subscriptions, and in view of the good work which has been accomplished by the Institution in the past they deserve to meet with a generous reception. The number of boys on the rolls has varied from 550 to 600 since the re-organization of the school in 1874. The majority of the students are Brahmins, as Poona is the intellectual centre of attraction to the Brahmin boys of the Deccan. It is not, however, exclusively a Brahmin institution; it admits and educates boys of different denominations and creeds, greater remissions of fees being always made in the case of the backward classes than those made in favour of boys of the advanced communities. The percentage of free studentships allowed to the former classes is 24, while that allowed to the latter is only 12. The work of educating 600 boys is carried on by twenty-five teachers, and visitors such as the Duke of Edinburgh, Lord Harris and General Nairne, have borne high testimony to the value of the institution, which also receives official commendation at the hands of the Educational Inspectors who visit it from time to time. It may be mentioned that at the recent Matriculation Examination the first place in Science and Sanskrit was taken by lads belonging to the institution.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a Chemist and get a Bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for Dysentery and Diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1 s. 1½ d. per bottle.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

THE drawing for the order of firing in the Club Tournament took place at Head Quarters, Bombay Volunteer Rifles, on Thursday evening, the 1st instant, with the following result :—

1ST ROUND.—A. 2nd Team Bombay Volounteer Rifles vs. B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Team; B. Royal Navy Team vs. 1st Team Bombay Volunteer Rifles; G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Team, a bye; 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry Team, a bye; A will fire on the 7th February; B will fire on the 9th February.

2ND ROUND.—C. Winners of A vs. G. I. P. Railway Volunteer Team; D. Winners of B vs. 2nd K. O. Y. L. Infantry; C will fire on the 19th February; D will fire on the 20th February.

3RD ROUND.—Winners of C vs. Winners of D to fire on a date to be fixed to suit convenience of teams concerned, subject to the approval of the committee.

Rifle Range Coorla, time 6-45 a.m.

Five out of the six teams entered are local Teams, viz., the Royal Navy, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, two Teams from the Bo. Vol. Rifles, and one from the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Volunteers, sixth team being from the Kings Own Yorkshire Light Infantry, stationed at Ghorepuri, Poona. This regiment is well known for its shooting ability, and there is no doubt that with a favourable morning the final contest for the cup and silver medals for each member of the winning team will be well worth witnessing by all who are interested in rifle shooting.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

HIS HIGHNESS SIR CHAMARAJENDRA WADIER BAHADUR, G.C.S.I., the Maharaja of Mysore, accompanied by her Highness the Maharani, C.I., two Princes and three Princesses, Colonel W. Campbell, Private Secretary, Surgeon-Major Benson, Durbar Physician, Colonel Mackintire, Military Secretary, Messrs. Nanjapji Urs and Virappji Urs, Military Buxees, Rao Bahadur A. Narsin Ayenger, Durbar Buxee, Messrs. Linga Raja Urs and Kanta Raja Urs, Aides-de-Camp, and about one hundred and fifty followers, left Bombay on a pilgrimage for Benares, in a special train, which left Victoria Terminus at half-past eight o'clock yesterday morning. Although the departure of his Highness was a private one, yet a few native gentlemen were present on the platform to see the Maharaja off. At a quarter past eight o'clock, her Highness the Maharani, accompanied by the Princes and the Princesses, arrived at the station followed by his Highness. While crossing the platform to go to the saloon attached to the special, her Highness who is a purdah lady, was protected from the "vulgar gaze" of the public by a band of waiters, who carried four big screens formed in the shape of a small portable pavilion with silk draperies. As soon as the Maharaja alighted from the carriage, Mr. Framji D. Apoo, proprietor of the Bombay Theatrical Company, stepped forward and presented his Highness with a superb bouquet. Mr. Dhuramsey Morarji Gokuldass then decorated the Maharaja with a floral wreath, and presented his Highness with a similar bouquet. Among those present at the station were :—Messrs. Ballaji Pandoorang, Dhuramsay Morarji Gokuldass, Balkrishnaji Bhaskerrao Pitale, Framji D. Apoo, Dr. Pandoorang Gopal, Mr. Damodhur Haji Vaid, &c. The Maharaja, acknowledged the compliments with becoming courtesy, and after shaking hands with those present, entered another saloon attached to the special, which steamed out of the station at 8-30 a.m. A salute of 21 guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the departure of his Highness. Their Highnesses will stop at Allahabad for three days *en route* to Benares.

EXCITING INCIDENT AT WALKESHWAR ROAD.

AT 10 o'clock, on Thursday morning, while Mr. P. Byrne, the solicitor, in company with another gentleman, was being driven along Walkeshwar, the harness broke and the horse took fright and bolted down the road, knocking down in its course three Hindus, a man and two women, and causing them severe injuries. Mr. Byrne at once jumped out of the carriage and escaped unhurt, but the other gentleman, while jumping down, fell, and was slightly injured. The injured people were at once removed by Mr. Byrne and the police to the Goculdass Tejpal Hospital, where on examination it was discovered that the man, named Sadaree Acballali, aged sixty years, had three of his ribs fractured, and one of the women, named Mungooli, aged fifteen years, had a rib fractured, while the second woman, named Bheeva, aged forty years, had her chin severely injured. The two injured women reside in the Government House compound, and were at the time of the accident carrying glassware from the Government House to the Fancy Fair. When they were knocked down, their burden fell, and was broken to pieces. One of the injured women, Bheeva, after being treated in the Hospital, was taken home to her room in the Government House compound. The coachman, who was thrown off his seat, sustained slight injuries. The runaway horse, with only the front wheels attached, collided with Kallianji Ludha's carriage, causing it slight damage. The animal was finally captured near the Riding School. The carriage was broken to pieces.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Khan Bahadur CURSETJI MANECKJI, the 3rd Judge)

DISAGREEMENTS AMONG THE MANAGERS OF A FIRE TEMPLE.

ADARJI NOWROJI VS. THE MANAGERS OF C. B. FIRE-TEMPLE.

IN this suit the plaintiff claimed to recover from the defendant a sum of Rs. 512-11-6, being the amounts of firewood supplied for the use of the Cowasji Banaji Fire-Temple.

Mr. Dinshaw Daver, barrister-at-law, appeared for the plaintiff, while all the defendants appeared in person.

The facts of the case, as stated before the Court, were that about two years ago a suit was brought in the Bombay High Court by the then head-priest of the fire-temple to restrain the managers from dismissing him, but the Court had held that the priest could be dismissed for his insubordination by the managers. Eventually the majority of the managers dismissed the priest, and ever since that time disagreement arose among the managers, which obstructed the good management of the fire-temple. They were indebted to the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and two of the managers had signed a cheque for that amount in favour of the plaintiff, but the third manager, Mr. Byramji Nanabhoy, refused to sign the cheque, and hence the suit. The first two defendants admitted the debt, and said that they were willing to pay out of the claim, but the third was on account of the third defendant having refused to sign the cheque. The Court passed judgment in favour of the plaintiff for the amount claimed, and ordered the third defendant to pay personally Rs. 28 as the professional costs of the plaintiff's counsel.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1894.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon	Feb. 6th, 2h. 26·5m. a.m.
First Quarter	" 13th, 3h. 36·3m. p.m.
Full Moon	" 20th, 7h. 7·6m. a.m.
Last Quarter	" 27th, 5h. 19·5m. p.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-rise.	Sun-set.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 3	Grand Fancy Fair, The Oval.	6 34	5 54	9 42m	4 36m
	Volunteer Artillery Camp, opens, Mahaluxmee, Fort.			11 19a	3 45a
	Gymkhana Sky Races.				
	G I P Rly. School Chrismas Tree and Dance, 4 p.m.				
	First Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.				
	Bombay Rifle Club Competition, Coorla.				
	Bombay Sailing Association.				
	Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.				
	English mail expected per s. s. Oriental.*				
	Departure of English mail per s. s. Clyde.				
Sun. 4	Quinquagesima Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10 36m	5 7m
	Bombay Volunteer Artillery Church Parade, Mahaluxmee.			11 41a	4 26a
	Meet, Bombay Foxhounds, Anderi.				
Mon. 5	Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.	6 33	5 55	11 9m	5 37m
	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. ; and Special 4 p.m.				5 4a
	Volunteer Artillery Camp, Mahaluxmi Fort.				
	Yacht Club Regatta. Byculla Club Ball.				
Tues. 6	Volunteer Artillery Camp.	6 33	5 56	0 4m	6 5m
	Annual Meeting, Back Bay Baths Co., 5-30 p.m.			11 46m	5 40a
	A. Zither Concert, Indo-British Institution, 9 p.m.				
Wed. 7	Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.	6 33	5 56	0 24m	6 31m
	Volunteer Artillery Camp.			0 22a	6 13a
	Yacht Club Regatta.				
	Bombay Foxhaunds, Meet, Wankola.				
Thur. 8	Volunteer Artillery Camp.	6 32	5 57	0 53m	6 58m
	Conversazione Bombay Art Society, 9-30 p.m.			0 58a	6 44a
Fri. 9	Opening of Bombay Art Society's Exhibition by H. E. the Governor, 5-30 p.m.	6 32	5 57	1 20m	7 25m
	Volunteer Artillery Camp.			1 3a	7 13a

* Left Aden on Monday, at 1 a.m.

FLORILINE.—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet disco very of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons presided at the First Criminal Sessions of the High Court, which commenced yesterday. The following case was tried before his Lordship and a common jury.

CHEATING A COTTON AND SEEDS MERCHANT.

Hirjee Dawjee, a Bhattia broker, was charged with having, on the 15th June, 1892, forged a contract of sale for forward delivery of 200 bales of Broach cotton, purporting to be signed by one Rowjee for one Jummadas Purshotum, with intent to cheat the prosecutor, Veerjee Hunsraj, by causing him to sign and deliver to the accused a corresponding contract of purchase and to pay him brokerage in respect of the same. Accused was further charged

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

BIRTH! MERRY-MAKING!!! Dancing !! Grand Bargains, Clearance SALE of a Consignment of English Musical Boxes and Artistons is offered at Half prices. We offer them at this absurdly low price as the Goods must be cleared before the end of the current month.—MAROKS and Co., Ld., Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

FANCY GOODS FOR FURNISHING BUNGALOWS.—Art Muslins, Cretonnes, Tapestries, Art Portchairs, Table Ornaments, Table Covers, Curtains, Plated Ware, Cutlery, Tiffanes, Dessert, Tea and Coffee Services, at JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street, and 17, Hummum Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

MATCHLESS TEAS! GREAT REDUCTION !! Fresh Consignments of New Season Indian Teas from most celebrated Tea Gardens. Uncoated Orange Pekoe, at Re. 1-2: Imperial Family Mixture, 14 as.; Breakfast Mixture, 12 as. per lb.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street.

Rs. 2,000 HOME NEWSPAPERS and MAGAZINES, for SALE and immediate supply (from Jan. 1894) at greatly Reduced Prices. Apply to CHARLES and Co., Bookseller and News Agents, Byculla, Bombay; and Park Lane, Secundarabad.

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY, has been REMOVED to 37, Horaby Road (formerly Ripon Club and Presidency Association premises).

FOR SALE.—A Pair of English GREYHOUNDS; good Hunters. Apply to Mr. T. D. FARRELL, 1st STEPHENS and SONS, Vety. Surgeons, Girgaum.

TRAYS and a Variety of useful and Ornamental Articles in Majolica, richly decorated with Gold, at Low Prices.—R. DITMAR, late THEODOR KNAUST, 66, Esplanade Road.

WANTED, BUYERS of Old Files, Horse Shoes, Cart Tyres, Wire Rods, Spindles, Wire Rope, etc., to send their enquiries to THOMAS W. WARD, 1 Italian Chambers, Sheffield, England.

WANTED, a Good WINE BUTLER, for R. A. Mess, Colaba. High Wages given to First-class Man. Apply to SECRETARY, R. A.

WALERS! WALERS!! WALERS!!! 40 HORSES will be SOLD to the Highest Bidder, at TO-DAY'S AUCTION, at Government Remount Stables, Churney Road.

REAL EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES, Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 at Rs. 3-8, 3, 2-8, 2 and 1-8 per 100 respectively. We have been appointed Sole Agents for India, Burmah, and Ceylon for these Celebrated Cigarettes manufactured by Mr. G. Hakirtal of Egypt, of Pure Turkish Tobacco. They have attained the highest reputation in Egypt and other parts of the world, and we doubt not that they will be equally reputed in India and approved generally by those who use them. Arrangements have been made to supply us these Cigarettes fresh every fortnight.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, and 34 and 36, Abdool Rhenan Street, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

OFFICER'S WIFE, GOING HOME in March or April, would be glad of a CHILD, between 3 and 5, to bring up as Companion to her little Boy of 3. Only One will be taken. No other Children in the Family. Apply "CHILD," care of this Paper.

AN ENGLISH GENTLEMAN, who possesses the Highest References, desires PRIVATE TUITION in either FRENCH or Terms Moderate. Apply to "L.E.D.," care of this Paper.

BELLY BACON Double Glo[s] VICTORIA [illegible]

[illegible] A FULLY [illegible] Four large [illegible] Hall. [illegible] learn [illegible]

[illegible] LEPROSY. [illegible] successfully treats [illegible] also Elphantiasis. He can [illegible] No. 173, Kalkadevi Road, [illegible] Bombay.

[illegible]EXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.—I have lived at the Alexandra Hotel Frere Road, Bombay, for some days, during which time I found everything very satisfactory. The food good and well cooked, attendance good, and servants respectful. The room well ventilated, and the management at all times willing to meet the wishes of boarders.—MARK CARROL, Bengal.

MATHERAN RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a First-class, comfortable, and most pleasantly [illegible] Bungalows available [illegible] and commodious. Rates [illegible]

[illegible]ABLESHWAR.—A [illegible] Families and Gentlemen [illegible] will do well to communi[illegible] making final arrangements

[illegible] Khandalla.—Facing [illegible]urite Resort for Visitors [illegible] the Ruins. Visitors to [illegible]gar and Visapur Forts [illegible] supplied with Tongas, [illegible] short notice.—Apply to

THE RENOWNED HOUSE for WEDDING, CHRISTENING and BIRTHDAY CAKES PEARSE'S, Apollo Street, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co.—Teakwood and Blackwood Plain and Inlaid Furniture of English and Indian Designs made to Order.—Chuckla. No. 6.

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(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, FEB. 2.

STRENGTHENED by dearer Money, rates of Exchange advanced about ⅛d. in the first half of the week under review; but as the Secretary of State for India giving himself away by sales of Council Bills at reduced rates, the market again became weak and demoralized and quotations receded to last Friday's level, closing this evening 1-32d. to 1-16d. lower. A considerable export business was done in Cotton for several days; but latterly demand in that direction has subsided to a great extent in a drooping market; while local consumers have been very moderate buyers throughout with the exception of a good enquiry on one day, the demand for Wheat has been as small as ever; and in Seeds only a moderate business has been done in a generally quiet market. Money becoming tighter daily, a further advance of one per cent. has been made in the rates of the Bank of Bombay. A further decline of 1 3/8 per cent. has taken place in four per cent. Government Paper. Freights close firm at an advance of 1s. to 2s. per ton for immediate shipment, and 6d. to 1s. for March; but without much change in more distant quotations, though with a little demand for tonnage. A moderate ready business has been done in imports, on about the basis of last week's rates for staple Goods; but the state of Exchange continue to militate against forward transactions.

MONEY.—With the Presidency Banks' Cash Balance, continuing to diminish considerably since the last advance in rates was made, and with Money in the open market becoming dearer daily, whatever may be the position of the Exchange Banks in this respect (about which outside opinion is, we hear, not altogether unanimous) the further rise of one per cent. last Thursday was not unexpected; and though the Statement of Affairs issued on Monday showed a much smaller decrease in the Cash Balance, and much less expansion in the trade demand for Money than was disclosed by the two previous Returns, the movement had still been in the same direction. The principal change during the week under notice in which the Cash Balance was further reduced by 25¼ lakhs, to 109¼ lakhs, was in Private Deposits, from which withdrawals were made to the extent of some 32¼ lakhs; but the increase in Bills discounted was only 3¼ lakhs; while Loans were virtually unchanged, the total increase in trade requirements being represented by 35¼ lakhs, compared with an addition of 65¼ lakhs, and 60¼ lakhs, in the two previous weeks, respectively; the Cash Balance having been helped on this occasion by an increase in Government Deposits at the Bank's head office and at the branches.

With Money becoming tighter day by day, the Bank of Bombay, in anticipation of the Boards meeting when such charges are generally made, put up its rates by one per cent. on Tuesday, and the minimum is now 7 per cent.

EXCHANGE opened again on last mail-day with an appearance of steadiness at 1s. 2 7-32d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¾d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but few Merchants' Bills came out of the decline. A little Bank Telegraphic was done at 1s. 2¼d. for cash, and at 1s. 2 3-16d. for February transfer; but for forward business Banks would not name a selling rate. On Monday morning the market was steady at 1s. 2 7-32 to ¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2¼d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A few forward Credits, however, were placed at 1s. 2 3-8 to 5-16d.; but rates gradually hardened, and the quotations for Credits became 1s. 2¼d., ready, 1s. 2 15-16d. for February delivery, and 1s. 2 7-16d. for March; Telegraphic also having been quoted at 1s. 2 9-32d., and 1s. 2 5-16d. at the close. The feeling was firm at opening on Tuesday, at 1s. 2 5-16d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 11-32d. for Demand; and at 1s. 2¼d. for three months' sight Credits for February delivery, 1s. 2 15-32d. for March, and 1s. 2 7-16d. for April, at which latter rate a moderate business was reported; but, with the exception of an enquiry for forward delivery, the demand for Bank remittance was very limited, and Money being again in good request, rates hardened during the day to 1s. 2 9-16d. for Credits, and to 1s. 2 7/8d. for Telegraphic, at which business was done. On the following morning the market was firm again at Tuesday's closing rates, forward quotations for March onwards having been considerably lower than those named for ready or near delivery. Ready buyers, of Bank remittance, however, were very limited, as also was the case with sellers of forward Credits, a little only having been reported on the basis of 1s. 2 13-32d. April, and 1s. 2 3-8d. May delivery. A good amount of Silver was done again at 88; and the Demand rate receded to 1s. 2 3-8d. Yesterday, telegrams reporting sales of Council drafts below the rates lost previously obtained, this market opened weak, and rates eventually declined to 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 9-32d. to ¼d. for Demand; and to 1s. 2 15-32d. for three months' sight Credits. A fair amount of Silver business was reported, and the market closed weak and demoralized. This morning rates opened at 1s. 2¼d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand and at 1s. 2 7-16d. for three months' sight Credits; but again Merchants were unwilling sellers, and an enquiry for Bank Paper and Silver springing up, rates again gave war, the presumption now being the Indian Council will continue to compete with Silver, and sell their Bills at whatever rates they can get. Consequently Merchants' Bills for forward delivery continue scarce, though a few have been placed on the basis of 1s. 2 3-16d. for April delivery, and 1s. 2 5-32d. for May, for three months' sight Credits, the ready rates having meantime fallen to 1s. 2 3d., at which, however, little was placed, Merchants preferring to avail themselves of running contracts, before making fresh ones. Before the close, rates from Calcutta were reported steadied, at 1s. 2¼d. for ready Telegraphic, and our market steadied somewhat in sympathy, closing as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 3-32d.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 7-16d.
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 9-32d.
Do. 4 do.	1s. 2 5-16d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 3/8d.
Credits do.	1s. 2 3/8d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2 15-32d.
Documents, 3 months' sight	1s. 2 13-32d.
Do. 6 do.	1s. 2¼d.
Francs 3 months' sight	1·51¼.
Do. 6 do.	1·52¼.

The recent action of the Indian Council publicly announcing that they were prepared to accept offers for their drawings on India at less than the minimum of 1s. 3⅛d., has, as will be seen from results, destroyed the little remaining confidence that there was, and has further upset trade in both its branches. At the same time, instead of assisting them in disposing of their drafts at the very time that the export trade would have had to apply to the Government at whatever rate might have been asked, this step has had just the opposite effect, and has elicited free comment in commercial circles, it being obvious that, with a fresh Loan of 2½ millions sterling, combined with a growing stringency in the money markets all over India, had Government made no such announcement as that commented upon they would in all probability have sold more at 1s. 3⅛d. than they have been able to do at 1s. 2 3/8d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened last Saturday at the reduced rates of 102 7/8 for cash; 102 15-16 for the coming Settlement; and 102 7/8 for March, for 4 per Cents; and rates further gave way partially ¼ per cent., fleaving off steady at 102¾ for Monday and the near account, and 102 7/8 for March. 100¾ was still quoted for 3½ per Cents. On Monday morning Fours were first quoted at 102 5/8 for Money; 102 13-16 for the near Settlement; and 103 1-16 for the March account; but rates afterwards gave way ¼ per cent., closing quiet, however, at partial recovery, say, at 102 11-16, 102¾, and 103, in the three positions, respectively. The price of the new 3½ per Cents declined to 100 1-8. The market was quiet but steady throughout the day on Tuesday at the opening rates for Fours, say, 102¾ for cash; 102 5-8 for the settling day; and 102 7-8 for the March account, closing also steady at these quotations. On the following day rates for Fours opened as they had closed on Tuesday, but thereafter receded therefrom ⅛ to 3-8 per cent., but at the close 102⅛, 102 3-8, and 102⅜ in the three positions, respectively, was quoted in a weak market. 100 1-8 was the closing price of the new 3½ per Cents. Yesterday the market was weak again at a further slight decline in rates for Fours, closing, however, at some recovery from the lowest level touched, say, at 102 5-16 for Money, 102 3/8 for the Settlement; and 102 11-16 for the March account; 100 1/8 having been still the price of the new 3½ per cent. Loan. The market has been irregular to-day for the monthly settlement, and closed this evening at 102 for Fours for Money, and 102 11-16 for the March account; 100¼ having been the final price of 3½ per Cents.

Municipal 5 per cent. Loan is unchanged at 118. Port Trust Bonds are a half per cent. lower, at 102.

SHARES have been a very quiet market throughout the week, and the few changes which have taken place in quotations have been almost confined to Cotton Mill Scrip, and have favoured buyers. Compared with our rates of last Friday evening, there has been a decline of Rs. 25 in Manockji Petit Mill shares; of Rs. 20 in Luckmidas; of Rs. 12½ in Colaba Land and Mill; of Rs. 10 each in Ahmedabad, China, Connaught, Dhuu, Imperial, Jamshed, and Sholapore; of Rs 6¼ in Mazagon; and of Rs. 5 each in Swadeshi, Sholapore, and Soward and Bullough; Oriental have advanced Rs. 5. New Indian Press shares are Rs. 2½ lower. Bank of Bombay shares have declined Rs. 3¾ per share during the week.

IMPORTS

PIECE-GOODS.—Up-country buyers of staple *Grey* have been operating during the past week in a hand-to-mouth way, and dealers have been meeting such demand as has been felt at current rates, which are much about the same as ruled a week ago. Stocks are about the same as before. The forward Indent trade has been seriously affected by the drop in Exchange, and the great uncertainty regarding the future which prevails in that direction. There has been a moderate enquiry for *Bleached Goods* at last week's quotations. In *Turkey Red*, and *Dyed*, and *Printed Goods* there has been no change in position or prices. In *Locally made Goods* there has been a moderate demand for *Chudars*, and some sorts of *Long cloths*, and rates are steady. The total Clearances of *Imported Goods* during the week have been about 3,500 packages, and of *Local*, some 2,200 bales.

YARN.—The market for *Imported Twist* has remained quiet in tone, with only a small business passing; but prices are all unchanged. Owing to the competition amongst the steamer lines, Freight to Japan has been reduced to only 8 annas per bale of *Bombay Spinnings*, in consequence of which Japan buyers have taken up some lots for that market at 1-16 anna per lb. advance. Sales in China for the fortnight have been 7,500 to 8,000 bales; with Exchange at Rs. 187. The sale for the week here have been about 5,003 bales; and the market closed steady, at the following official quotations:—

Twist...	... No. 6s	Mule As.	4 3/8 to 4 5/8	per lb.
„ ...	... „ 8s	„ „	4¼ „ 4⅜	„
„ ...	... „ 10s	„ „	4 3/4 „ 5 1/8	„
„ ...	... „ 12s	„ „	4 7/8 „ 5¼	„
„ ...	... „ 16s	„ „	5¼ „ 5 7/8	„
„ ...	... „ 20s	„ „	5 3/4 „ 6¼	„
„ ...	... „ 24s	„ „	6¼ „ 6 5/8	„
„ ...	... „ 30s	„ „	6¾ „ 7¼	„
„ ...	... „ 40s	„ „	8 „ 8½	„

METALS.—An advance of 4 annas per cwt. has taken place in the price both of *Copper* and *Yellow Metal* in firm markets; but business has been upon only a moderate scale. *Iron* has also been in moderate request, and is steady at previous rates.

COAL.—This market is steady. It is reported that this week a full cargo of Davison's West Hartley, February-March shipment, was sold at Rs. 15½ per ton. January-February, February-March, and March-April shipment of Powell's Duffryn is quoted at Rs. 18½, Rs. 17½ and Rs. 17½ per ton; and Davison's West Hartley, in the same three positions, at Rs. 16½, 15½, and Rs. 15½ per ton, respectively. We quote alongside:—

Welsh Hartley	Nil.
West do.	Rs. 16½ per ton.
Australian	Nil.
Powell's Duffryn	Rs. 20½ per ton.

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—During the earlier part of the week under notice a large arrival and ready business was done by exporters, local spinners having been but little in the market; but latterly the demand from shippers has fallen off a good deal, while consumers have bought rather more freely, and the tone of the market, from steady, has become quiet, prices declining a rupee or two per candy daily. Transactions by exporters sum up about 11,000 bales, consisting of contracts for new Oomrawattee, for February delivery; of Broach, for March; Bhownagger, for March, May; Dharwar, for May; and Westerns, for June delivery; and purchases of ready new Oomra kinds and Bengal; while the Mills have taken some 4,500 bales of old Oomra, and Dholleras descriptions, and Compta, and ready new Oomras and Bengal. The market closed dull this evening, with prices Rs. 2 and Rs. 5 lower than they were a week ago.

The receipts of cotton of the new crop during the past week have been 52,500 bales, compared with 60,000 bales received in the week preceding, and 39,000 bales in the corresponding week last year; the total amounts of new cotton this season were showing an increase of 43,500 bales in last year's figures for the same time.

Monday's telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts reported no further rain in the Bengal circle, though it was still cloudy and threatening in some districts, and also in one or two districts of the Oomra and Dhollera circles. Otherwise the weather was bright and seasonable; though at Broach, when picking of the Cotton crop had become general, the dew fall was insufficient; and at Hubli, in the Dharwar circle, the American plants were suffering from cold winds.

It still looked like rain at Agra, in the Bengal circle and it was cloudy at Oomrawuttee and Khangaum, in the Oomra circle, when yesterday morning's telegram were sent off; but over the rest of the Cotton area the weather was bright and seasonable.

The following are to-day's quotations for full-pressed Cotton with the equivalent in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool, via Canal, without commission, viz:—

Cotton—		Per candy.—C. & F.
Bengal Fine	(February)	185–3 13-32l.
Do. F. G.	„	158–2 15-16l.
Do. Good	„	149–2 25-32d.
Belatee, Fine	„	187–3 15-32l.
Do. Fully Good	„	180–3 5-16d.
Khandeish, Fully Good,	„	179–3 5-16d.
Do. Good	„	173–3 7-32d.
Comras F. Good January-February		193–3 9-16d.
Do. Good	„	185–3 13-32d.
Broach, Fine, March	„	218–4 3-32d.
Do. Good „	„	213–4 15-16d.
Dholleras, Fine, April-May	„	200–3 27-32d.
Do. F. G.	„	195–3 21-32d.
Do. Good	„	190–3 17-32d.
S. G. Dharwar, Good, May	„	193–3 19-32d.
Westerns	„	191–3 17-32d.

The arrivals of new crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season 1893-94. F. P. Bales.	Season 1892-93. F. P. Bales.
Khandeish	109,000	118,300
Berar	134,000	87,000
Barsi and Nuggur	18,500	21,100
Bengals	114,300	90,800
Hingunghat	2,300	6,800
Persian and Sind	6,400	7,000
	374,500	331,000

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the two previous years:—

Receipts.	1894. Bales.	1893. Bales.	1892. Bales.
From the week	61,733	43,905	23,277
From 1st January to 1st Feb.	210,515	186,491	143,593
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales.
For the Week	20,357	25,510	12,382
From 1st January to 1st Feb.	192,812	71,879	30,459
Clearances to Calcutta, China, &c.	Bales.	Bales.	Bales
For the Week	244	912	5,254
From 1st January to 1st Feb.	8,531	13,187	10,460

WHEAT.—A considerable export business was reported at the beginning of the present week on the basis of previous rates; but the improved demand only lasted for one day, and since these transactions by shippers have been upon the previous small scale, and without movement in prices, though the line of the market has remained steady. We quote:—

White Pessy, 91 per cent.	Rs.	3	14 6	per cwt.
Do. 85 „	„	3	12 6	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„	3	12 0	„
Red Delhi	„	3	5 9	„
Hard Yellow	„	4	1 0	„
Red Ahmedabad	„	3	6 0	„
Hard Red	„	3	7 0	„

SEEDS have been taken for shipment to a moderate extent, upon the whole, in a generally quiet market. The price of *Linseed* has declined 3 to 4 annas per cwt.; while *Rapeseed* and *Gingelly* have fluctuated about an anna per cwt. and half a rupee per candy, respectively, closing rates this evening being as follows:—

Linseed	Rs.	7-5-0 to Rs. 7-7-0 per cwt
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat	„	6-10-0 to „ 6-12-0 „
Do. do. Cawnpore	„	6-4-0 to „ 6-6-0 „
Do. Red do.	„	5-15-0 to „ 6-1-0 „
Gingelly, White	„	42-0-0 to „ 43-0-0 per cdy.
Do. Mixed	„	39-0-0 to „ 40-0-0 „

The Comparative Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	81,323	102,936	118,402
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	335,337	434,430	523,923
Linseed for the Week	57,038	15,300	29,374
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	191,797	79,891	93,239
Rapeseed for the Week	35,123	19,397	69
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	104,174	68,110	7,176
Gingellyseed for the Week	57,658	56,030	91,697
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	281,083	235,275	292,662

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1894. cwts.	1893. cwts.	1892. cwts.
Wheat for the Week	34,374	9,500	152,404
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	393,032	363,055	926,270
Linseed for the Week	59,525	48,632	27,966
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	212,721	146,621	118,456
Rapeseed for the Week	35,925	30,046	702
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	158,322	120,953	7,016
Gingellyseed for the Week	105,030	13,833	42,559
do. from 1st Jan. to 1st February	254,449	223,263	118,546

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)

The following is the statement of traffic for the week ending 27th January, 1894:—

	Coaching Traffic. Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic. Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total	1,84,192	8,31,035	5,832	10,21,101
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,490 Miles	...	...	...	8,31,59
Increase				Rs. 1,89 51

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1894.

THE mail expected to-day brings to India a distinguished traveller in the person of the Earl of Dunmore

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

CABINET CRISIS IMMINENT IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, FEB. 2.

It is believed that a Cabinet crisis is impending now owing to the Khedive being incensed with the Ministers for not supporting him against Lord Cromer.

THE CZAR'S ILLNESS.

ST. PETERSBURG, FEB. 1.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar is now out of danger.

THE AMERICAN TARIFF.

WASHINGTON, FEB. 1.

The House of Representatives have voted the Tariff Bill and Internal Revenue as one Bill by a majority of sixty-five.

THE FRENCH NAVY TO BE IMPROVED.

PARIS, FEB. 1.

The debate on M. Lockroy's motion for a committee of enquiry into the state of the Navy was resumed to-day in the Chamber of Deputies, when the Government promised to remedy all defects in the Navy, to increase the number of cruisers, and to strengthen the coast defences.

A motion of confidence in the Government was then adopted by a large majority.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, FEB. 2.

The s.s. Massilia, with the outward English mails of the 27th ultimo, left here, at 1 p.m., to-day.

THE BANK OF BENGAL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEB. 2.

The Bank of Bengal rate was raised yesterday by seven per cent.; at present the rate is seven in Bombay and five in Madras.

A DOUBLE TRAGEDY.

This morning one Mr. Peters, an engineer, shot his wife in the compound of the church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus at Calcutta. It seems the parties were married fifteen months ago. Jealousies sprang up, and either side led an unhappy life for the past few months. This morning, armed with two revolvers, Peters entered the church and dragged his wife out, and in the porch of the church fired two shots, one into her heart and the other into her left jaw. Rushing into the road he fired two shots at his own neck. He was removed to the hospital in a critical condition. The wife died instantaneously.

Peters died while being removed to the hospital.

AN ADDRESS FROM THE OUDH TALUKDARS TO LORD ELGIN.

To-day an influential deputation of the Oudh Talukdars waited upon H. E. the Viceroy to present an address of welcome.

THE CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Currency Association yesterday, Mr. Anderson, Vice-President, was elected President, in the place of Sir James Mackay, and Mr. McCaw, Vice-President.

The President, in the course of his speech, said that there was little doubt that Government contemplated taxation on silver; but the Secretary of State has apparently taken a course of his own, which threatens a great financial trouble at an early date and overwhelming taxation. The Secretary of State seemed to rely that the contraction of currency would produce a steadying effect on the value of the rupee, but so far the enormous off-take of silver has upset the balance of our trade, while there was no demand for Council Bills worth mentioning. In fact so far from silver being disassociated from Council Bills we seem to be more at the mercy of the silver miners than ever. What sort of budget the Hon. Mr. Westland is going to frame for the coming year he himself does not know. If we are at 1s. 2 3-8d. now, we may quite well be at 9d. in August if no steps be taken to put things straight. Inquiries made by Lord Herschell's Committee have shown that India is incapable of further direct taxation, and the question now is whether we are to have the prohibition of silver on private account, or if heavy duties must be levied on all necessaries imported. The former course may be detrimental to our China trade, but the latter will permanently injure our trade with the mother-country. The question more nearly concerns British interest than Indian. The case is for free trade in silver, but in the general taxation which must be enforced, if nothing is done, silver cannot be freed any more than the other articles of import. It is all the more necessary for the Government to protect ignorant subjects and maintain the value of investments, so that in famine time they may not find their support to hoards of nominal value. But unless Government takes the management of silver imports into its own hands he did not see how this is to be accomplished. The President then referred to the manner in which speculators at home are enabled to fatten the misfortunes of this country. The Association had approached Government to know if Lord Elgin would be willing to receive a deputation, but it was found that he would prefer an address through the usual channel. The President, therefore, proposed that a small executive committee be appointed to draw up the address and send as soon as possible, and suggested that the following gentlemen be asked to form the executive committee:—The Hon'ble Mr. Amir Ali, Messrs. King, Lindsay, Womacks, and Wallis. This proposal was carried.

Mr. Amir Ali and Mr. Wallis also spoke, and urged vigorous action for the purpose of impressing Government and the people of England of the urgency of the case, and the former asserted that the question had now, in the face of increased taxation, become one of more vital interest to the Natives than to Europeans.

GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant S. F. Bayley Political Assistant at Rajputana, has been granted furlough for one year.

Mr. M. J. Sommer has been appointed to be American Consul at Bombay.

Lieutenant R. L. Kennion has been appointed to officiate as Assistant to the Governor-General in Central India.

Mr. G. A. Schroder acts as Austro-Hungarian Consul at Rangoon.

Public Works Department—H. E. the Governor-General-in-Council has been pleased to sanction the application of the General Rules for Indian Railways to the Bareilly-Rampore-Moradabad Railway. Mr. W. R. Houghton has been appointed Engineer-in-Chief on the Singhia-Madaripur-Chandpur Survey, with the rank of Superintendent of Works.

Mr. H. W. Warden, Consulting Engineer for Railways, Assam, has been permitted to retire from the service, and is succeeded by Mr. F. J. E. Spring, Engineer-in-Chief Bezwada-Madras Railway Survey.

Mr. F. Weilly, Executive Engineer, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Mr. E. I. Stadbolt has been appointed Engineer in-Chief on the Bezwada, Madras Railway Survey.

Mr. O J. Stadlock, Executive Engineer, has been permitted to retire from the service.

Finance and Commerce Department.—Mr. T. S. G. Pemberton has been appointed Assistant Secretary to the Royal Opium Commission, vice the Hon'ble Mr. Brassey.

Veterinary Lieutenant Turnbull has been posted to Madras.

Mr. B. Ribbentrop, Inspector-General of Forests, has been granted three months leave.

The undermentioned have been appointed Chaplains in the Bengal Establishment:—Reverends W. P. G. Feld Horsee, and B. Cogan.

Military Department—Surgeon-Major F. J. Doyle has been appointed to 1st Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent.

Furlough and leave has been granted to Colonel W. W. Biscoe, Colonel M. H. Saward, Assistant Adjutant-General, R. A. Major, and T. E. Rowan, for eight months each; Surgeon-Colonel J. G. Pilcher for six months; Lieutenant-Colonel H. Boileau, Deputy Commissioner of Bengal, for nine months; Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, Superintendent, Central Jail, Allahabad, for six months; Lieutenant-Colonel S. C. Turner, Military Works, Major J. B. Woon, Captain H. H. Ozzard, Cantonment Magistrate, N.-W. Provinces, Captain F. C. Grant, Central India Horse, for one year each; Colonel and G. D. Jackson, Military Works, Lieutenant A. G. B. Turner, 13th Bengal Lancers, for one year; Lieutenant F. C. Muspratt, 30th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant J. S. Richards, Third Infantry, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year each.

Promotions—to be Lieutenant-Colonel—Major A. M. Mills; to be Captain—Lieutenants A. L. Holland, W. H. Johnson, R.E. Sullivan, H. E. Whittin, W. V. Young, R. P. Horsburg, K. J. Buchanan, and Donald Baker.

ATTACK ON THE CHIEF COMMISSIONER OF THE ANDAMANS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, FEB. 2.

On the 20th January, at Port Blair, a convict made a savage attack on Colonel Horsford, Chief Commissioner of the Andamans, during the progress of some sports. Colonel Horsford had two fingers cut off and his head badly cut before the man was disarmed. Latest reports say that Colonel Horsford is doing well.

LORD WENLOCK'S VISIT TO CALCUTTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, FEB. 2.

H. E. the Governor of Madras will pay a visit to H. E. the Viceroy this month, arriving at Calcutta on the 21st instant.

HOOK-SWINGING.

The Local Governments, within whose jurisdiction the hook-swinging by the Hindu devotees is still practised, are sending in their report on the subject to the Government of India.

THE EXODUS TO SIMLA.

As this is Lord and Lady Elgin's first year in this country, their arrival in Simla may be somewhat earlier than has been the case of late years with the Viceregal party. This will not materially affect the date of the movement of the Government offices from Calcutta.

CHANGES IN THE TELEGRAPH DEPARTMENT.

The two divisions which are to be abolished under the scheme mentioned yesterday for strengthening the head-quarters of the Telegraph Department are Indore and Malabar. Mr. Allen, Government Electrician, and Mr. Landon, Superintendent, Oudh Division, are the officers selected to join the offices of Traffic and Construction as Directors, respectively.

CADASTRAL SURVEY AND MAINTENANCE OF RECORD RIGHTS.

The last official act of Lord Lansdowne was the signature of the despatch which went home, this week, relating to the Cadastral Survey and Maintenance of Record Rights in Behar. The points taken up were the cost of the survey and the method to be adopted for the keeping of maps and records up to date. The report of the proceedings of the recent Conference in Calcutta accompanied the despatch.

HEAVY RAIN IN ALLAHABAD.

Heavy rain, accompanied by much thunder and lightning, has been falling since early this morning, causing rapid fall in the temperature. Such weather at this time of the year was very unusual in these parts.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, FEB. 2.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—

District Staff—Colonel Westmacott, C.B., D.S.O., to officiate as Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District, during the absence of Lieutenant Colonel Stopford, on leave, or until further orders.

No. 5th Bombay Native Mountain Battery—Lieutenant Edlmann, 27th Field Battery, to officiate as Subaltern, vice Lieutenant Massie, granted leave to England, on medical certificate.

10th Bombay Light Infantry—Lieutenant Boyd, officiating Wing Officer on probation, 13th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

13th Bombay Infantry—Lieutenant Bedl, officiating Wing Officer, on probation, 10th Bombay Light Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity.

14th Bombay Infantry—2nd Lieutenant Parker, Wing Officer, 4th Bombay Infantry, is transferred in the same capacity to the 22nd Bombay Infantry.

Captain Searle, Wing Officer, 14th Bombay Infantry, is attached in the same capacity to the 25th Bombay Rifles.

Lieutenant Stuart, from the 26th Madras Infantry, to be Wing Officer, to fill the existing vacancy.

The appointment of Lieutenant Stuart to the 27th Bombay Infantry, notified in Bombay Army Order No. 594 of 24th November, 1893, is hereby cancelled.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief has been pleased to make the following appointments:—Adjutant General's Department—Colonel Curtis, British Service, Assistant Adjutant General, Bombay Army Head-quarters, to officiate as Adjutant General, Bombay Army, with effect from the 30th January, vice Brigadier General Gatacre, D.S.O. appointed to the command of the Bombay District.

Military Works Department—Lieutenant Walpole, Royal Engineers, temporary Executive Engineer, Bombay Dockyard Division, is transferred from Poona, for duty, at the office of the Chief Engineer, Bombay Command.

Captain Brunker, 2nd Lancashire Fusiliers, on being relieved from his duties as officiating Deputy Assistant Adjutant General, Poona District, will join his Regiment.

Captain Saulez will rejoin the 16th Bombay Infantry on its arrival from Ahmedabad, under instructions from Horse Guards War Office.

It is notified that Captain King, on absorption from the seconded list, has been posted to the 17th Field Battery, vice Captain Beaver.

2nd-Lieut Myers, No. 2 Company, Western Division, has been posted to the Sub-Depot Company, Southern Division, Royal Artillery.

The undermentioned Officer has been granted leave of absence by the Secretary of State for India:—Royal Engineers, Bombay Sappers and Miners—Lieutenant Crookshank, to remain in England, for three months, on medical certificate, in extension.

The undermentioned Officers has been allowed leave of absence:—Royal Horse Artillery—Lieutenant Bellhouse, L Battery, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

2nd Durham Light Infantry—Lieutenant Jones, to England, for eight months, on private affairs.

Bombay Sappers and Miners—Surgeon-Major Barren, Indian Medical Service, to Bombay, and Matheran, for three months, on medical certificate.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, FEB. 1.

The Hall Line steamer Locksley Hall arrived here from Karachi this morning.

COLOMBO, FEB. 2.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia left here at 5 p.m. yesterday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Peshawar left here at 2 p.m. on Wednesday.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges left here for Bombay, at 5-30 p.m. yesterday, for Bombay.

The Italian steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 13th ultimo, arrived at Hongkong yesterday.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, FEB. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady, 1/32nds flat.

Good Dhollera	3 11-16
The Manchester Market has been quiet.	
2½ per cent. Consols	99
3 per cent. Rentes	97⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	100
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	60⅛
Bar Silver	30 11-16

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £28,000,000, increase, £600,000; public deposits, £6,300,000; increase, £500,000; other deposits, £29,500,000; increase, £1,000,000; other securities, £25,300,000; increase, £500,000; notes and gold, £19,700,000; increase, £400,000. The Bank's Reserve is 55 per cent. of the Liabilities.

THE CORPORATION AND THE LATE RIOTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I suppose the rate-payers ought to thank Mr. Wacha for all he has done in saving us from the cost of giving food and tram way accommodation to starving troops engaged in suppressing the riots and also for preventing monetary rewards being paid to certain Municipal employes who behaved courageously in protecting Municipal property. But I should like to ask where was Mr. Wacha when the riots went on. Was he one of those alluded to by Mr. Vincent who shut themselves up! We have already been made the laughing stock of Europe by the action of a certain member of the Municipal Corporation with reference to these riots. We have further been held up to contempt and public ridicule in refusing to allow the lunatics in the new asylum to use our water-supply, to say nothing of the debate reported in your yesterday's issue. Is it not surely time some Cromwell rose up from amongst us and pitch-forked some of the Corporators into the street. I think my brother-citizens will agree with me that something ought to be done, and the sooner the better.—Yours, &c.,

TAXPAYER.

It is understood, says a Berlin correspondent, that the Emperor has again refused to sanction an award made by a committee of learned men. Every five years, on the anniversary of the death of Frederick the Great, the so-called Verdun Prize is bestowed on the author of the best German historical work written in that period. A committee of the first German historians proposed to award the prize to the work of Professor von Sybel—"The Foundation of the German Empire." The Emperor William is now said to have vetoed this proposal. If the statement is correct, it is the more astonishing, because Professor von Sybel is Director of the Prussian State Archives and a member of the Academy. The above-mentioned work, however, met on its appearance with much criticism because of its glorification of Prince Bismarck.

AT THE SIGN OF THE WEATHERCOCK.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JAN. 12.

Snow and ice have the same stultifying effect on fashion as on the whirligig weather vane. When the index steadily and persistently points N. or N.-E., the finger of fashion points to furs and wraps; and inside a mountain of muffles we contentedly sit, regardless of what "guys" we look, until a warm breath of spring air sets the weathercock free to indulge in its usual vagaries. Then fashion stirs again, and sets us thinking our winter garments odious—our furs unhealthy. How could we ever have endured such unsightly piles of clothing? How could we have thought such ants-deluvian skating costumes smart? How could we?—Well, the fact is, that nothing brings out the natural animal inasmuch as extremes of cold or heat. Their style and smartness, and picturesque effect are no more to us than to our dogs shuddering amid Arctic snows, or sweltering in tropical sunshine.

***

This supreme indifference to the question of appearance is not the frame of mind which conduces to trade prosperity, as the promoters of the after-season's sales found this year to their cost, when they unluckily advanced their stock-taking to catch provincial customers in town for the holiday theatre performances, and happened on the very worst week of ice and snowstorm within the average man or woman's memory. Bargains have no charm in Arctic weather when we are too torpid from cold, or too depressed by influenza, to look into the state of our wardrobes. Consequently, the shops have been deserted, and the stock remains as it was, except for the extra damage of a dark week's dust and handling.

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It is not, however, to us resident Londoners that the sales are most advantageous. We may attend them most profitably if we want remnants to make new zouaves or waistcoasts or gauzy trifles to assist in the resurrection of a used-up evening silk. But not to refit ourselves in coats or costumes. We have already had duplicates of the mantles, bonnets, and dress materials that are now offered as bargains, and paid twice the money for them, too, when they were in the first freshness of the fashion. It is our country cousins who, inevitably in the order of things that keeps the villages a year behind date, come in for our left-off fashions, that profit by coming up to town and buying for themselves instead of waiting to make their purchases from the shopkeepers in the provinces.

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Anglo-Indians who have friends in town, and send them early instructions of what they require, are the people to whom the sales are, most of all, profitable. They want the class of goods that in London is perishable, and consequently is given at the greatest reduction. Evening silks and gauzes, feathers, ribbons, flowers, and laces are offered at *bona fide* cost price—sometimes at a dead loss to the shopkeeper. This year especially there were lovely things to be had at half-cost or next to nothing—black, white, and coloured nets, shimmering with metallic sequins, gauzes with running embroidery in rainbow-coloured silks, beaded fringes, berths, and laces—pretty fragile things whose day is gone-by in London, but which would be quite new in many other places.

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Talking of Anglo-Indian needs suggests the thought that among the many employments which gentle women are taking up there is one neglected—the lady Autolycus, or in plain English, hawker or pedlar. There are women commercial travellers, it is said, who use their persuasive powers most efficiently in canvassing the sale of patent soaps, pills, and baby's comestibles, but there are no genuine lady-pedlars. Yet what trade could be pleasanter or more advantageous to the real woman who loves to buy pretty things and bargain, and loves even more dearly to sell them to her best friends at a profit than the old-fashioned mode of peddling. And who would be more welcome in remote country villages, or far away Indian provinces, than the lady Autolycus up-to-date, with her pack of dress lengths, her remnants of lace and ribbons, her bits of embroidery, her patterns of fancy-work, her collection of bric-a-brac, and sometimes even rare specimens of old china. The idea seems excellent.

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But to go into details. First, there is a hawker's licence, not a very formidable affair, to grudge by the *personnel* of those already engaged in the lower walks of the profession—the penny skeleton vendors in the Strand and the penny Bradlaugh's babies at Victoria. Then there would be the packhorse, or pony-chaise necessary to bear the lady-pedlar's burdens, and, lastly, if she were to go into the Indian trade, there would be her journey to and fro the London and Parisian markets—a more formidable item of expenditure than the price of stock, pack-horse, and license put together. Still, with good management and wide-awakefulness to the fluctuations of fashion markets, there is money to be made in such an undertaking. It only needs a little capital, a clever head, and some experience of Anglo-Indian Society.

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For the Lady Autolycus, to make herself a really popular institution, should be ready to enter into the circumstances of all her customers. She should be their confidante and adviser in matters of house plenishing, dress, and millinery. She should keep in her mind the various frocks and bonnets of every individual, and she should take in and dole out again wisely the accumulated gossip of all her wandrings. What tact, what discretion, what diplomacy, above all, what unfailing resource of good temper, would not this branch of the business require. At home here there is said to be a system of peddling or hawking carried on in society which is very profitable to those who are not too straight-laced to undertake it. The dealer in this case is dressed from head to foot by various shop-keepers whose wears she pushes in the smart society she frequents. To begin with, she must be stylish in appearance and have hands and feet and face to do credit to their outfitter. Then ladies seeing Mrs. So-and-So elegantly gloved, charmingly shod, perfectly fitted by her *modiste* and milliner, enquire where she gets her things. To which she makes answer: "Oh, you must come with me and I shall introduce you to my dress-maker, or glover, or shoe-maker."

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Somewhat a similar line of action is carried on by many of the ladies fashion papers with, according to report, large profit to the contributors of the various departments. Advertisers expect that their interests will be pushed in the private columns of the paper as well as by the showy puff they pay for. So instead of getting honest advice from these Marjories, Susans, or Penelopes, correspondents are recommended to the shops that pay the paper, and give a *douceur* in the shape of gloves or handkerchiefs to the journalist who blows their penny-trumpet. It is not very nice nor very respectable.

***

The plot of a play not long running at Jerry's turns on this miserable method of money-making. The play, "Gudgeons," by Thornton Clark and Louis N. Parker, deals with the story of an English gentleman and his wife reduced to living on their fellows in this style. He is a perfect gentleman in appearance, elegantly fitted out by his tailor and hatter, in return for the introductions he gives them to innocent rich young simpletons and newly-arrived Americans ignorant of English ways and prices. His wife, a very elegant-looking young woman, whose part is played by Miss Janette Steer, the manageress of the theatre, is a shark of the same nature, who preys on too-confiding womanfolk—heiresses—intent on getting into society. These gudgeons, as they are called in the play, because according to Isaak Walton, "He is an excellent young fish to enter a young angler, being easy to be taken; pay much money, and are entirely deceived by the promises of their disreputable new friends. It is a play with a moral—up-to-date with the times—and is so excellently well acted that it brings the truth of the story home to the most unsuspicious of evil. But though cleverly written, cleverly acted, and well staged, it is played to empty houses. The showy pantomimes draw the public away from the unshowy plays. Why do not the managers take a lesson from the shop-keepers, and at certain times reduce their prices, especially when the plays require little or no outlay in scenery or costumes? A bargain in plays would draw as surely as a cheap sale of soft goods or millinery.

THE PURDAH LADIES AT THE FANCY FAIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With the laudable double object of accommodating purdah ladies and of taking an additional step to increase the proceeds of the Fancy Fair, her Excellency the noble Lady Harris and the benevolent members of the Executive Committee met this morning from 7-30 a.m. to 9 a.m. for the visit of the purdah ladies in Bombay. Unhappily the selection, both of the day and time being unfortunate, fears were entertained, that the gathering would be comparatively small and this have proved to be true, if the report is correct. I understand, that except the Rani of Akalkote and members of the Barodekar Pitale family, there were few Hindu ladies who attended the fair in the morning and the number of Mahomedan ladies also was not large enough. This somewhat meagre attendance is attributable to causes, not in the control of the ladies. The mornings at present are chilly and the hours fixed were too early to enable them to go to the fair, after looking to domestic work and to the comforts of the children. Besides, Friday is a Sabbath day of the Mahomedans and for orthodox Hindus who fasted yesterday, they were engaged this morning. The residue proceeds after defraying expenses of the fair go towards adding to the resources of a Christian charitable institution. I would, therefore, venture to suggest even Sunday afternoon, if Monday is not practically available for the visit of the purdah ladies who were unable to take advantage to-day.—Yours, &c.,

N. W. D. B. J.

Girgaum, Feb. 2.

TABLE TALK.

[BY WALTER BESANT.]

LONDON, JAN. 13.

MR. HENNIKER HEATON'S proposed motion now on the notice paper of the House of Commons will perhaps be discussed before these lines appear. I suppose that the subject will require a good deal of hammering before we can get the army examinations put upon a rational footing. And I suppose, further, that the country does not at all understand the monstrous absurdity of the present system. Consider. We want soldiers—officers who can fight, march, endure hardships, carry out orders, command a company. Out of all those who enter the army, not more than one in the thousand ever rises to the command in the field. What do we exact of these young fellows as the condition of entrance? Riding? Shooting? Athletics? Fencing? Running? Wrestling? The history of war? Fortification? Oh! no. These are things which would be useful to a soldier. We shall not therefore examine in these subjects. We want schoolboy Latin! We want schoolboy French!! We want crammed English literature!!! What folly it is! What desperate pedantry and absurdity it is! We want brave young fellows, hardened by physical exercise and athletics, sturdy and deep chested, ready of eye and hand, and we insist upon having tenth-rate scholars, pale-faced boys who by "mugging" can succeed in learning enough for pass purposes of subjects wholly useless to their future career. I say wholly useless because the ordinary successful candidate's knowledge of French is not sufficient even to enable him to read a French despatch without a dictionary. Can one find words strong enough for such idiotic red-tapery? But we must have some proof of intelligence. Very well; there are ever with us the elements of mathematics. This is a practical subject which is always useful in the field. I do not suppose that the malign influence of the pedant will be killed by Mr. Henniker Heaton's first onslaught. But I do hope that the attack will be carried on—and still carried on, and persisted in—until "The Department," whatever it may be, is shamed into reform.

Suppose the army examination system carried into other professions. Let us take the examination of candidates for Holy Orders. In that profession are required a knowledge of the Scriptures, of the articles, creeds, and doctrines of the Church, the history of the Church, eloquence, reasoning powers, teaching powers, besides those higher qualities which not even the army examining body would attempt to test by written papers. This intelligent department, in taking over the examination of candidates for orders, would insist on a knowledge of French novels as a test of intelligence; on a practical and theoretical study of dancing; and on the history of some other church, say the Mormons. Or, take the medical examination. Of course, we should not require any of those branches of learning which belong to the profession. We should require, as for the army, French, Greek, and English literature, with alternatives of Sanscrit, Anglo-Saxon, and German literature. These things would not be more absurd than the present system.

It is said that a large number of the young fellows who have been fighting in Matabeleland have been rejected by this wise department because they did not satisfy the examiners in Latin and English literature. But they fought—they were steady under fire—they could shoot—they were not afraid to charge the enemy in the bush. In a word, if they had been crammed as full of Latin as a Cambridge Don, they could not have fought better. The time is rapidly coming—nay, I believe it is already upon us—when we shall want all the officers and men that we can get. Let us prepare, at least, by driving out the pedants and the grammarians who now stand and bar the door.

I have been standing on a place as desolate and deserted as any spot upon this island of Great Britain. A certain broad lagoon which might be converted into a splendid harbour were it not that there are two splendid harbours on the east and two or even four more on the west, stretches out its lonely waters innocent of sail or steam. At the head of the lagoon is a great white church. On the other side of the lagoon is the Channel, with the Isle of Wight and the Needles. Between the ocean and the lagoon runs out a tongue of land which in the middle rises into a hill with steep precipices on either side. To climb this hill, to stand on the top, and to look out on either side is to feel yourself far away from any human life. The birds—what are they?—fly twittering among the wind-blown gorse; the rabbits run about; the wind whistles in your ears; you are quite alone. Long centuries agone, ere ever the West Saxons overran this place, the Britons made a stronghold of this hill; their earthworks remain. The Romans, passed it by; the Saxons heeded it not; it has remained desolate and untouched to the present day. They call the place Hengistbury Head, but the name is a corruption of something else.

The great comfort and consolation of ignorance in science is that it leaves one free to wonder and admire. In the matter of geology, for instance, I am beautifully ignorant. I, therefore, note with wonder the number of headlands, hooks, spits of shingle, and banks which lie along this coast. Chesil Bank at Weymouth, this spit of Hengistbury, Calshot Castle, Hurst Castle, are four, and I believe there are others. So on the coast of America, from Sandy Hook, New York, northwards, these "hooks" or narrow banks succeed each other, each inclosing and protecting some bay or port. Another feature of this coast, which the ignorant person admires, is the broad harbour, splendid at high water, and at low an enormous bank of mud, of which there are here so many. Such are Weymouth, Swanage, Poole, Christchurch, Beaulieu Creek, Lymington Creek, Southampton Water, Portsmouth, and Langston. As for Poole, the biggest of all, and at high tide the most beautiful, it is said—but I have not measured it—to have a shore line running round all its many branches and creeks of ninety miles.

Poole itself I believe to have been a piece of Portsmouth just carved out and transplanted here in the days when they filled up the moats, levelled the earthworks, and destroyed the former beauty of the old town. There are the red-brick houses—the Georgian houses—with the grey-green moss upon their roofs, just as I remember in Portsmouth. The High street is something between the High street of Portsmouth and the street called Point, not so broad and fine as the former, but with the seafaring look peculiar to the latter. Poole is not all Portsmouth, however; there is an inn, called the New Inn, which has been the New Inn at Poole to my certain knowledge for 350 years—I seem to remember it for so long at least. Oh! the roystering, the singing, drinking, and fighting that have gone on in that ancient and venerable tavern! For Poole in the old days was a lively seaport. There were privateersmen in time of war; there were smugglers in time of peace; not a creek or a channel in Poole Harbour but would have its story of a smuggler bold. Poole men were found in every man o' war. At the New Inn, close the Quay, they refreshed themselves continually; and they were a thirsty folk. Things are sleepy now; only a dozen vessels are in the Port, mostly lying beside the Quay; sailing vessels, coasters, from France; they are loading and unloading, but without noise or bustle; presently the ship will have received her cargo, and will slip away from the Quay and drop out of the Port into the Channel. Things are changed; and at the New Inn, the spirits of the privateersmen tell me, the evenings are changed indeed. The winter sun, when I was there the other day, fell upon the ships and masts and cordage; it brought out the warm colour of the red-brick houses and the grey-green hues of the roofs; it lit up the waters of the vast lake—'twas high tide—and made them glorious.

It is rather late in the day to consider the list of New Year Honours, but the subject, which is both interesting and instructive, shall excuse us. The New Year and the Birthday List of Honours teach us, in fact, twice a year, a very important lesson, viz., the kind of men and the nature of the achievements thought worthy of honour by the nation, and the professions and lines of work which entitle men to the national distinction. For this reason I look forward, twice every year, for a repetition of this lesson, and I am never disappointed. For this reason, too, I live in continual surprise that the great Daily Press of this country has never taken up the subject. Considering its importance and the fact that so many proprietors of papers are considered worthy of distinction, one would think that the Press would subject every new list to as much scrutiny and criticism as if it were a new Budget. For, if you think of it, hardly anything can be more important to the formation or the maintenance of the national character than this lesson, administered twice a year, on the true and just administration of honour. We learn by these lists what should be held in contempt, as well as what should be honoured. For either the national distinctions are worth having—real distinctions—things rightly desired and desirable, as they practically are—or they are worthless. In the latter case, they should be swept away; in the former case, surely every branch of work that worthily engages the mind of man has a clear right to these honours, all the more because the number at the disposal of the State is unlimited.

With this preface let us consider the list before us. There are forty-eight persons selected for honour. Of these the first four are Gladstonian politicians, otherwise undistinguished, I believe. The nation is, therefore, invited to consider prominence in party politics as, before everything else, worthy of national distinction. Humph! Is it really so admirable? But both sides seem to think so. We have next the honours awarded for State or Colonial, Indian, or, generally, Imperial services. These take up forty-two more. They are fairly divided between law, military, and civil services. Of these one says nothing except that the selection must be made by certain officials, and it would be interesting to know who these are. Lastly, there are two C.B.'s created from the ranks of science. The lessons taught to the country by this list seem to be these. First, that literature, scholarship, and art, in all their branches, are unworthy of any honour whatever; so that to be a poet, a dramatist, a historian, a novelist, a critic, an essayist, a biographer, a scholar of the old kind as in Greek or Latin, a scholar of the new kind as in Cruciform and Hieroglyph, a teacher of any kind, a painter, a sculptor, a carver, a designer, an artist in black and white, an actor, is to put yourself outside the ranks of those who render any service to the State and can be considered worthy of any honour. Next, that in science, though you may occupy the first place in your own line, and are as distinguished on the literary side of it as much as on the scientific side, you can expect nothing better than a humble C.B., and then only one or two of these magnificent distinctions to cover the whole vast field of science. If you want anything loftier you must try party politics. "I'll larn ye to be a scientific man!" cries the voice of the nation with contempt. Thirdly, there is a funny little distinction called the C.M.G. It is apparently reserved for odd jobs. One Captain Davis, R.N., gets it "for services in connection with certain islands in the Western Pacific." And the Clerk of the Legislative Assembly of New South Wales gets it. Is he a trusty and much-valued clerk? If so, why do not all the trusty and valued clerks of all the Legislative bodies get it? Lastly, there is a beautiful uncertainty about the distribution of these honours. They may fall upon a man or they may not. If they do, it is no proof that he is any way distinguished above his fellows in the same profession; if they do not, it is no proof whatever of incapacity. It is this capriciousness—this uncertainty—which prevents the present system from becoming intolerable—no one feels any disgrace at being excluded. Until quite lately it was the fashion to sneer at the national honours—which very few refused. I think it is a safe forecast that the advisers of the Crown in this matter, whoever they may be, will before long find themselves forced to give reasons why this man has been made K.C.B., and that man has been made a Knight, and why others have been excluded, and why certain professions are treated with studied contempt.

For my own part, I should like to see all intellectual achievements, whether of science, art, or literature, recognised by some kind of Legion of Honour. The orders of Knighthood would then, very fitly, be reserved for the services. The distinction of Knight Bachelor would still be preserved for City and Borough purposes. New Baronetcies would still be created for party politics. New Peerages would still be bestowed upon lawyers and rich men. But for intellectual achievement there would be the Legion of Honour. How could we keep out politics, party, favouritism, intrigue? Well—we have one example, always before us, of such an Order—for it is little less—in which the elections are never, I believe, disputed or attacked. It is the Royal Society. The committee elect. So in this Legion of Honour there would be committees of election in every department. They would elect subject to the approval of the Queen. In this way every man of any note would find himself in the Legion sooner or later. Of course, the election would mean public proclamation of success. In literature it would be a bitterness unspeakable not to be elected, because the omission would be an outward and visible sign of failure. But the number of "Knights of the Legion of Honour," would not be limited to forty or a hundred or anything. Some such rule as that of the Royal Society, which admits fifteen every year, would enable the admission of everybody qualified. It remains to be said that the members of this order must have recognised rank—say—that of Baron—certainly not lower.

REVIEWS.

"DEFERRED PAY; OR A MAJOR'S DILEMMA;" (Digby, Long and Co., Bouverie Street, London), is a clever story by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. McCausland who has served for many years in India. Major Coundesley, the only son of a Yorkshire Vicar, is wrongly credited with having inherited the qualities of a maternal grand uncle, the black sheep of the family. To exercise the demon supposed to lurk within him, he is freely caned for every fault and even for nothing at all just to do him good. As he was never informed what villainies his grandfather had been guilty of he determined to find out by going to the churchyard, wherein that source of so much woe lay buried, and reading the catalogue of his crimes on the tomb-stone. What was his amazement when he spelled out. "A virtuous husband, a loving son, and a benevolent"—he never got any further, for the sharp cuts of his father's cane descending on his back diverted his attention from the study of the list of unexpected virtues credited to his forbear. To a boy with such home surroundings transfer to a public school and an eventual commission in the 150th Foot did not come amiss. He went on duty to Ireland and to India, and had many adventures. He sees Lucknow and Simla and Nynee Tal, and has experiences in Thibet. He gets into the dilemma which furnishes the second title to the story. If the impatient reader desires to know what the dilemma was, we can give him the straight tip; *cherchez la femme* in the story itself, which will tell him many other things that will interest him.

"IN THE SHADOW OF THE PAGODA," by E. D. CUMING (W. H. ALLEN AND CO., 13, WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON, S. W.) The author modestly calls this a superficial book, yet the reader finds it interesting and full of instructive scenes of Burmese life. The lively Burman is shown as he is, amiable, irresponsible, lazy, improvident, impatient of steady work, but an enormous talker and lover of fun. Quaint supplies in this volume many blood curdling true tales of dacoity. He also gives us most interesting tiger-stories, ending in a way unusual with travellers' tales. For the tiger is not always slain, nor is he when slain, the very longest and most cruel of his species. The illustrations add much to the attractions of this volume, which will well repay perusal.

"READINGS FROM THE GREAT ENGLISH WRITERS;" compiled by J. C. WRIGHT (W. H. ALLEN and Co., 13, Waterloo Place, London, S. W.) The work carefully made selections from prose writers and poets are arranged chronologically. Many of the pieces, the compiler believes, have not yet appeared in any collection. The quotations from each author are preceded by a short biographical note, explaining the style and moral teaching of the writer. Chaucer heads the list and Ruskin ends it. The collection is very comprehensive both in prose and verse, and will not fail to be of use to the student of English literature, who has not time or opportunity to dip deeper into the originals. As a class reader this book is especially suitable.

"BENGAL READERS"; by ROMESH CHUNDER DUTT (MESSRS. LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO., LONDON). This series of five books, graduating for the Five Standards, from simple words and short tales to historical sketches and easy scientific lessons, mark a new departure in reading-books. Poems are unsparingly scattered through the books, and are attractive and well-chosen pieces from standard authors. The illustrations are excellent, and will charm and instruct the lucky children who follow these readers. The compiler aims at interesting the Indian child by giving Indian names to the children who figure in science lessons and in the little dialogues introduced on various subjects.

"MARION DARCHE, A STORY WITHOUT COMMENT;" by MARION CRAWFORD (MACMILLAN'S COLONIAL LIBRARY, LONDON). This is a story of people who all lived in New York who all belonged to that "little oddly-shaped piece in the social puzzle map" known in that city as Society. In New York only the rich indulged in the luxury of walking. Those who have to work for their living travelled by tram-car or by elevated roads, or in their own carriages according to the measure of their poverty. We are introduced at the outset to a man rich enough to walk, namely, Russell Vaubrugh, who having been doing more work than was good for him was seized with irresistible determination to do absolutely nothing for twenty-four hours. He was a lawyer by profession, a Dutchman by descent, a New Yorker by birth. While some people regarded him as a millionaire, others were astonished that he found it possible to live on his income. The simple-minded reader who supposes that this enigmatical New Yorker is the happy being whom the heroine Marion Darche

NEW SCHOOL AT SUNTH-RAMPUR.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

SUNTH, JAN. 29.

A VERY grand ceremony was performed by Dr. J. Pollen, Political Agent, Rewa Kantha, on Monday last. The new school-building was tastefully decorated with flags and ever-greens. Our energetic Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, had posted boys in two long rows extending over a great distance, so Dr. Pollen passed by, the boys, about two hundred in number, gave deafening cheers. The ceremony was performed in a beautiful shamiana, pitched in the spacious compound of the building, where in the beginning the gathering was held. Among those present were: His Highness Maharana Shri Pratapsingji; Mr. E. Maconachie, Assistant Collector, Panch Mahals; Khan Bahadur Hormasji Ardesir Patell, Dewan of Sunth-Rampur; Khan Saheb K. B Nanjiani, Deputy Educational Inspector, Panch Mahals and Rewa Kantha; Rao Bahadoor Manibhai Hathibhai, Daftardar; Messrs. Erachshaw H. Kobee, Head Clerk to the Political Agent; Lallubhai B. Chinais, Thakoree Dalpatsingji and Maknansingji, Jagatram Bhaishanker Munsuff, Harjivan Parekh, Dr. Ismail, Hospital Assistant, Shadikhrao Moreshwar, Ranchod Hirachand, and Tokardas Raichand, Mahalkaris, and Ranchod Jivaram, Police Inspector. Khan Bahadur Hormasji Aderji Patell opened the proceedings with the following remarks:—

Dr. Pollen, Maharana Saheb, and Gentlemen,—In connection with the opening of this school I beg to submit some facts regarding the progress of education in the Sunth State. The bulk of the population of the district consists of Bheels and koolies. According to the last census the percentage of the two classes on the total population amounts to 77, there being 43,000 Bheels and 14,000 koolies in a population of 74,000 souls. These are all cultivators besides some 5,000 kunbis, so that the State of Sunth may be called a purely agricultural district, and it does not boast of having any Shashtris or Pandits of its own, during any period of which history is known. Although in ancient times philosophy and science were honored in India, as is apparent from the richness of the old Sanskrit literature, Sunth was far away from the reach of the education of that period. Education was then confined to renowned centres, and monopolized by the higher and favoured classes. It is only since the advent of benign British Rule that proper and organised measures have been introduced into the country for the education of its people without distinction of castes or creed; and it is within the knowledge of the present generation what a wonderful progress education has made within the last four scores of years. In the Bombay Presidency organized measures were first introduced in the year 1815, when an Act was passed providing a lakh of rupees annually for educational purposes. About this time the Christian Missionary bodies were also very active in their effort for the spread of education; the American Missionary Society opened a school for boys in 1814 in Bombay, and a school for native girls ten years later; the Scottish Church worked in Bombay and Konkan; the Church Missionary Society in the Deccan, Konkan, and Sind—the London Missionary Society in Surat and other towns of Gujerat; and the Irish Presbyterian Missionary Society exerted itself in Kathiawar. Ten years later renewed and further efforts were made by that famous and popular Governor, Mountstuart Elphinstone, to whom Bombay is much indebted for its advancement in education. The well-known college in Bombay, which has created so many scholars, among whom we may mention present energetic Deputy Educational Inspector, Mr. K. R. Nanjiani, bears the name of that Governor. Since then the Board of Education was established in 1840 with Sir Erskine Perry as its President. Sir Erskine was a great advocate of higher education, and did much to develop it. In 1854-55, extension of secondary education and the encouragements of high schools were the distinctive features in the cause of education and 1863 and 1865 the grant-in-aid system was introduced. In 1871 better organized and more regulated measures were adopted towards primary education; and it was about this time (November 1871) that the first school of this kind was opened in the town of Rampur by the late Maharana Shri Bhavanisingji, who, it is to be regretted, died soon after. In 1872, the administration of the State was taken up by British Government on account of the minority of our present Maharana Saheb and six more schools were opened soon after, viz., (1) Malwan, (2) Sarsan, (3) Hirapur, (4) Gothan (5) Hafwa, and (6) Naduksan. The number of boys attending the seven schools during the last year (1893) of the British Administration was 250. Three more schools have since been opened, viz., (1) the school at Sunth in 1882; (2) the Jubilee Girls' School at Rampur, opened on the occasion of the Jubilee of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen Victoria, Empress of India; and (3) the school at Cratapgadh, or Khedapa, opened in 1888. *It is* to be noted that in the last-named school the number of boys are 49 at present—three are all Bheels, except 2. A class for low caste boys has also been opened in connection with the Talaka School, and in the new building separate accommodation has been provided for them. The total number of students receiving education in the ten schools, of the State is, at present, 540, including the girls. The total number of boys in the State between the ages of 7 and 17 years is about 10,000, so that the percentage of boys attending the schools amounts to 5, or in other words, of the total number of the boys of the school-going ages, only one in twenty receives education. This indeed is a very low percentage, and would lead us to think that compulsory measures should be adopted. It is, however, to be noted that there has, during the last decade, been a steady increase, as is apparent, from the fact that in the Talaka school there were in 1883, 108 boys, and there are now 204; and of the total number of students 105 are Bheels. A few years ago one of the Bheel boys had so much advanced that he passed the Public Service Examination at Godhra, and was ready to go to Ahmedabad for higher studies, but unfortunately his father died, and he was obliged to give up the idea. With a view to encourage higher education the State gives annually three scholarships, two in the Training Colleges at Ahmedabad, and one in the High School at Nariad. At present the district is not ripe enough for the introduction of English education, and until that time comes, any boy desirous of learning English can go to the school at Godhra, where, through the most praiseworthy efforts of our worthy Political Agent, Dr. Pollen, we hope soon to see the establishment of a high school, which would be a central institution of its kind for most of the Native States in Rewa Kantha. One more fact I beg to submit to your notice: as stated above, the bulk of the population of the State consists of agriculturists, and their mode of agriculture has hardly advanced from the primitive stage. Finding it, therefore, desirable to give them some sort of education in their own profession, we have just, during the present month, opened an agricultural school on a small scale. In this school fifteen boys, sons of bona-fide agriculturists have been admitted. They are fed, clothed, and taught at the expense of the State. The object of the school is to impart some rudimentary knowledge of the science of agriculture, both in theory and practice. A trained teacher to give lessons in the former has been appointed, while our small experimental farm, which is superintended by an experienced Patedar from Nariad, is available for the practical portion of the study. An assistant master will also give lessons up to the 6th Standard of the vernacular schools, paying particular attention to the study of the native method of book-keeping. The boys have been selected from the existing schools in the order of their study, &c., and as this method of selection is to continue, admission into this school is calculated to give a stimulus to the primary education within the State. We I believe like most of the Native States are just now in the early period of our administration as regards education, and much remains to be done before we can look to self-help from our people in this respect. We cannot expect to see our subjects appreciate the advantages of education unless and until we have provided them with the means, and educated them to a certain extent. We, in most of the Native States, are just now giving primary education to our subjects, and until a fair average of the young generation has acquired higher education, the State must undertake the whole responsibility of managing and controlling this Department. It will, therefore, take many years before the Native States can expect any self-help in the matter of education, which must receive a fair share of the income of each. The expenditure on education in this State amounted to Rs. 3,200 last year, or, in other words, we have spent 8¼ pies per head of the total population. The annual cost per pupil amounts to Rs. 6-6-0. If we compare the expenditure on education with the income of the State it amounts to Rs. 2-2-0 per cent. of the total revenue, and Rs. 3-9-0 per cent. of the Land Revenue. Now that an agricultural school has been established, a gymnasium is to be opened in connection with the Taluka School, and some further expenditure is anticipated. The total expenditure on education from the current year is estimated at Rs. 5,000. It is indeed, desirable that a fair proportion of a State's income should be spent on education. It is said that in America the system of public instruction is more symmetrical than elsewhere, and that in New England and some other States the Federal Law requires the appropriation of 1-16th part of the land for purposes of education. This is exemplary; but we are not yet in a position to follow the example. However, we shall be spending in this State from the current year about 1-18th part of our Land Revenue on education, viz., Rs. 5,000 out of Rs. 90,000, which latter is the Land Revenue of the State as realized during the last year. (Loud cheers.)

Khan Saheb K. R. Nanjiani, Deputy Educational Inspector, got up and said: Before we come to the business of the day, it seems desirable to give some particulars in connection with the progress of education in this State. In the town there are four schools and seven in the district. You will be astonished to learn that all the schools except two, viz., Pratapgadh and Gokhni, have achieved a higher percentage of passes than 50; and even the two named have not fallen below 35 per cent. The bigger school, is, as a matter of course, the Taluka School, with 206 boys on its rolls, the percentage of passes being as high as 87 under the late Head-master, and it is to be hoped the present master will maintain the efficiency of the school. No wonder the schools have shown such creditable results under the fostering care of the enlightened Chief, Pratapsingji, and his able Dewan. I feel bound to say that in point of giving impetus to education, the State is second only to Rajpipla. All the schools are well-housed and well cared for. In one respect the state has even gone ahead of Rajpipla. In my opinion the State has taken a very praiseworthy step in establishing an agricultural school with all accessory arrangements for boarding and lodging at the expense of the State. We have no such school in the whole of this sub-division. The bulk of the population being cultivators, it will prove a blessing to the subjects of the State. In connection with the Elphinstone College, Khan Bahadur Hormasji has chosen to pay much higher compliment. I say, in reply, that I shall try my best to deserve it. Some of the facts and figures given by the Khan Bahadoor are very interesting. I think the true criterion of encouragement to education is to examine what part of the total revenue a State spends on education. Judging by the latest figures available, Rajpipala spends about 1-34th part of the revenue; Lunawada and Sunth are almost on the same level: one spends 1-51st part and the other 52nd part of the income, exclusive of the agricultural school. The corresponding figures for Devagadh and Chhotta Udepur are 59 and 63, respectively. The last on the list is Balasinor, which spends only 1-77th part on education. The State gives scholarships to boys, who go to learn English in other schools. It also gives monthly prizes to the boys of the aboriginal tribes. I might suggest one thing, for consideration of the Raja Saheb, namely, to give scholarships to deserving Mahomedan boys as is done in Nandodh. Now, as regards the new school. It goes without saying that the building is a splendid one. There are some other gratifying features. The rooms have communication with one another, so that the Head-master in the central hall can at a glance see what is being done in the other rooms. There is an out-house for the infant class, and another for the Dabgar boys. I need not describe it further, you all see what it is. They say in Persian, "ayaaru cho bayan" (good wine needs no bush) or as in Hindoostani we say, "bath kanganko arsi kya." (Loud cheers.)

H. H. Maharaja Pratapsingji then requested Dr. Pollen to declare the school open as under: Dr. Pollen,—I feel extremely obliged by your presence here to open the school building. I welcome you most heartily not only as the representative of the Paramount Power, but also as an eminent scholar, to perform this ceremony, and I am much obliged to you for your having kindly allowed your name to be attached to this institution—a name which is prominent among the learned of the civilized world. After what Khan Bahadur Hormasji and Khan Saheb Nanjiani have said about the state and progress of education in this State, I have hardly anything to say on the subject. I do say, however, that I feel myself interested in the cause of education. I have seen with my own eyes that improvement and advancement in everything depends upon education. It is, therefore, the duty of every ruling Chief to pay proper attention to the education of the subjects committed to his charge. In our town school the number of boys has greatly increased; during the ten years it has nearly doubled itself, and the want of a more commodious building was pressing. We, therefore, commenced this building last year, and I am glad to say that it is ready for use now. It will suffice our want for some years to come and the spacious compound will admit of additions to the building in future. This building has cost Rs. 7,837 exclusive of the State timber, worth about Rs. 1,000, and some further expenditure is still to be made on account of the gymnasium. I may mention here that I intend to open one more school in the State from April next. It will be established at Doli on the high road to Godhra for the boys of the villages to the south of the town of Rampur. I know we have much to do towards the education of our people, and I hope to do as much as our means can afford to do. I should not detain you longer, and request you, Dr. Pollen, to kindly declare this building open. (Cheers.)

A beautifully carved silver key being handed to Dr. Pollen by the Maharana Saheb, the president thus addressed the audience:—Raja Saheb, Darbaries, and Gentlemen,—It is with feelings of no ordinary interest that I accede to the Raja Saheb's request in that I should open this pretty and picturesque school house. Mr. Nanjiani has pronounced the verdict "splendid" on the building, and no doubt such it is. It is in every respect worthy of the Raja and the State, and reflects credits on the Dewan, Khan Bahadur Hormasji Adurji Patel, to whose eminent merits a long succession of Political Agents and others (including such distinguished names as Raja Propert, Mr. Jervoice, Mr. Grant, the Hon. Mr. Trevor, Sir James Richey, the Hon. Mr. Birdwood, Mr. Forsyth, Colonel Sage, Colonel Shuce, and Mr. James M. Campbell, C.I.E.,) have borne such eloquent testimony. Seeing that I have been only four months in charge of this Political Agency my personal knowledge of those merits is necessarily slight, but this much I will permit myself to say, and that is, that I have been deeply gratified by my inspection (yesterday morning) of the Agricultural School and Model Farm, which owe their origin to the Raja's liberality and Mr. Patel's initiative. These institutions cannot, fail to bear much fruit in the near future. The school-house which I am about to open, supplies, I understand, a long-felt local want; and will, I trust, prove a lasting memorial of the reign of Maharana Shri Pratapsingji and the Dewanship of Khan Bahadur Hormasji. I listened with the deepest interest to the account which the Dewan gave of the progress of education in this State and I followed with close attention your Highness's remarks, and the observations made with his usual clearness and penetration by Mr. Nanjiani, the learned and able Deputy Educational Inspector. I congratulate all concerned on the evident interest taken in educational matters in this State. "Education" is a text upon which many eloquent sermons have been preached, and I have no wish to add to the length or number of those sermons, but on the occasion like the present, I may be allowed to say that those who only look to education as a stepping-stone to Government service of some kind or other, make a very grave mistake. "Education (as I have remarked elsewhere) is a ladder to the skies, its main object is to enable man to move upward, to climb the mount of blessings, to subdue the ape and tiger in his bearing; and to attain a true knowledge of God, of man, and things. Man's mission on this earth is three-fold. His first duty is to grow, to increase, to multiply. His second is to work, to toil. As Mr. Gladstone said on one occasion, he is the only one creature for whom there is no divinely-appointed place on the earth, viz., the idle man? Man, to be man at all, must work, must toil at something or other, and those who want work, ought to be made to work! The third mission of man is sanctity, the gaining a clearer and holier view of the Great God, who is closer than breathing and nearer than hands and feet. Towards all this education tends; and for this education should be sought. A school, such as the one for which I am about to open, this building is only a first step on the way to knowledge. The more promising boys of this school should be led to look forward to the high school, and further to college, and to high careers opening beyond. And in order that this Agency may have a high school at the doors, so to speak, a scheme has been set on foot with the concurrence of the Punch Mahals and the people of Rewa Kantha, for the establishment of a high school at Godhra. An influential (mainly non-official) committee has been appointed; and I understand the Rajas of Rewa Kantha (pre-eminently the Raja Saheb of Sunth) have signified their earnestness by aid in the establishment of such a high school. This news cannot but prove gratifying to all friends of higher education in this backward province, and the knowledge, that the boys attending the Sunth schools may look forward to joining the Godhra High School at no distant date, adds to the pleasure with which I comply with the Raja Saheb's wishes to open this school-house. In turning the key I pronounce words of Ali Baba in the Arabian Nights "Open sesame," which mean (faithfully translated) "Bring the light of knowledge" (Loud and continued cheers.) Recitations followed, after which at the request of the Deputy Inspector, Dr. Pollen, with occasional kind and encouraging remarks, patiently distributed all the prizes which were not fewer than two hundred. Rewards were then given at the request of Khan Bahadur Hormasji by Dr. Pollen to the *mistries* who had shown promptitudein the erection of the building." Dr. Pollen and Mr. E. Maconochie, were garlanded by the Maharana Saheb. Distribution of *pan supari*, *attar* and rose water, and sweetmeat to the children, terminated the proceedings.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

FEBRUARY 2.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Birest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.

Telegrams in plain language may be accepted for Brazil.
Traffic for French Guinea should only be accepted via North America, during interruption of the Cayenne-Visen cable.
Telegrams in secret language for Sicily cannot be accepted
Line Saigon-Bangkok interrupted.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 2nd February, 1894.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Dates. D.	H.	M.	Time occupied in transmission. Hours.	Minutes
Turkey	2	2	50 p.m.	...	19
Teheran	2	3	0 p.m.	...	4
Suez	2	3	0 p.m.	...	4

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., on 2nd February, 1894.

	Maximum Time. H.	M.	Minimum Time. H.	M.
From Calcutta	1	3	...	2
" Kurrachee	..	19	...	1
" Madras	1	19	...	4

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, FEBRUARY 1.

10 p.m. ... 719

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 2.

8 a.m. ... 684
10 a.m. ... 744
2 p.m. ... 774
4 p.m. ... 774

THE organ of the American Y. M. C. A.'s publishes a characteristic letter from Mr. Stead. The editor of the *Review of Reviews* remarks that the first influence with which young men should be surrounded is the influence of good women. Every man who is cut off from the intimate friendship of women is a man who is more or less deliver-ed over to the devil. I think it would be a good thing if the Y. M. C. A. could marry the Y. Women's C. A., and so form an association which would be as natural as the family. To judge from the way in which some good people talk, you would think that if they had been God Almighty they would have had all the boys born in one family and all the girls born in another, but somehow the Creator did not fix it up in that way, and I think we ought to show some respect for His judgment.

IN CASES of NUMBNESS and TICKLING sensation in the extremities, the precursor of all the diseases in spinal cord, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved an infallible remedy. If taken by those who have to work for long hours at nig t and more particularly those who have to concen trate their thoughts, PETER'S BRAIN PANACEA has always proved invaluable in keeping the ideas fresh and clear and in helping to produce sound and refreshing sleep after work, a sure prop to the overworked, enabling him to attend to his duties again the day following with renewed vigour and energy. —Rs. 3 and 7.— MADON, SONS, & Co., FORT BOMBAY.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE local paper learns that efforts are being made to persuade the P. and O. Steam Navigation Company to allow their ships to call at Madras throughout the year, as they did in days gone by The Company's chief objection, it is believed, is that their ships cannot discharge and take in cargo if at any time they arrive during nonworking hours.

THE news of the death of Mr. Pengree, barrister-at-law, was received at Pindi on Monday. A bar meeting was held, expressing sorrow and regret, and messages of condolence were sent to his wife and brother. The bar waited on the Sessions Judge and other officers who in reply to them expressed their regret at the loss sustained by the bar and the bench by the death of the deceased, who was held in high respect by them all, and the district cantonment and munsiff's courts were closed as a mark of respect to his memory.

Two ladies belonging to the Salvation Army are at present visiting Multan, holding meetings and collecting subscriptions in aid of their mission, the Head Quarters of which are at Gujrat, where, it is stated, there are over seven thousand proselytes, and funds for the furtherance of the work are needed. One of the ladies has come all the way from Denmark, braving the double difficulty of not only mastering the English language but the vernacular of the country also.

WHENEVER the Government of India issue orders for the mustering out of a regiment composed of the less warlike races in Madras and Bombay, and its reconstitution by the enlistment of Sikhs, Punjabis, or Pathans, observes the *Pioneer*, an outcry is raised that the Southern and Western Presidencies are being sacrificed to Bengal. The contention is unreasonable, because Madras and Bombay officers are given their chance of serving in the new regiments, and have thus an opportunity of commanding sepoys who are incomparably better than those whom they have had to lead before. This is so with the Burma and Baluch battalions, and if more regiments are mustered out a similar state of affairs will obtain. Some time ago objection, continues the Allahabad paper, was taken to its remarks regarding the officering of the Burma battalion from the Madras Staff Corps, and evidence was adduced which proved that officers of the Southern Presidency had won the confidence of their men and had distinguished themselves in the guerilla warfare which followed the annexation of Upper Burma. Our criticisms were, apparently, too sweeping, and we may now frankly admit that officers of the stamp of Grant, the hero of Thobal, have achieved signal success in the leadership and regimental control of the men entrusted to their care. This being the case their comrades who do not belong to the Bengal army should surely not object to the transfusion of Northern blood into the body of the Southern and Western armies. But this is taking low ground in discussing this particular question. The justification for using to the fullest extent the warlike races of India in the native army is that imperial interests must override all local sentiment. If the sturdy villager of the Punjab and the stalwart hillman of the Kohistan beyond the Indus is willing to serve in Burma, Sind and Baluchistan, he should be enlisted at once, in place of the softer and less martial sepoys who are to be found within the limits of Madras and Bombay.

Lately, one Hyder Ali Khan, formerly a Silledar of the Mysore Horse, was convicted by the First Class Magistrate of Chittaldroog of the offence of robbery, and sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The history given of this man was that he was released from the Bangalore Central Jail in July 1892, after an incarceration of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, for theft in the C. and M. Station and City. On release from jail he got himself enlisted as trooper in the 2nd Madras Lancers at Bangalore, from which he was dismissed, his previous conviction having come to the notice of the Military authorities. He then proceeded to Bombay and enlisted in the Marine Battalion to deserted from this. The man next went to Secunderabad and enlisted a trooper in the 1st Madras Lancers, from which he also deserted. On his way to Bangalore he committed robbery on the Bangalore-Bellary high-road near Chellakere, Chittaldroog District.

An extreme Native paper published in Calcutta states that Lord Lansdowne's "last work was to leave instructions to the police—mind, the Indian police—*to fire without warning upon a mob with ball.*" The italics are those of the Bengali journalist. As this myth is being accepted by the Native Press with its usual appetite for sensational stories which tell against the British administration, our Allahabad contemporary thinks it as well to say that Lord Lansdowne had nothing whatever to do with the issue of the order referred to. On the contrary, when the order was brought to his Lordships' notice he suspended its operation, and called for the opinions of the various Local Governments as to whether it was desirable, in the circumstances of the country, to extend to the police that portion of the Military Regulations which the circular embodied. There may be two opinions as to whether it is wise to deny an officer commanding a body of police all discretion as to the use of blank ammunition in face of a mob not all of whom may be rioters—we ourselves hold that ball cartridge only should be fired after due warning has been given; but there can be only one opinion as to the conduct of the Bengali journalist who pursues the departing Viceroy with calumny.

IT was pointed out in the columns of an up-country paper, a little time ago, that the rules under which Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps would be promoted by selection to the rank of Major-General were so framed as to bear hardly upon the picked men of the Service. It was shown that selection meant the mulcting of those officers to the extent of several hundred pounds a year, so long as they remained unemployed. Instead of waiting for their off-reckonings at home on £700 per annum they would have to be content with £406, or remain in India on Rs. 1,000 per month. Their careers in peace-time were ruined, too, for as Major-Generals they would not be eligible for 2nd class districts, and those of the 1st class are all too few. A great war would alone benefit them, as their selection was made on the ground of their special fitness to command troops in the field. The working of the Royal Warrant was so palpably unjust that representations were made to the War Office on the point, and the home authorities have now so modified the rules under which promotion by selection is carried out, that the hardship experienced will be lessened. Up to the present every second vacancy in the establishment of Major-General has been filled from the "selected" list, and Colonels have found themselves raised to the higher rank so rapidly that though they have gained immensely in the matter of seniority, they have been shelved from further employment, as a campaign cannot be specially ordered for their personal benefit. In future every fourth vacancy only will be given to "selected" Colonels, who will thus have a little more breathing-time. This was the most they could expect under the circumstances, for once the principle of selection had been accepted it was inevitable that there should be some drawback to it. As matters now stand the best of the Staff Corps Colonels will come to the front, while those promoted only by virtue of their seniority will get three vacancies out of every four, which should well content them.

THE recent encounters with dacoit bands in the N.-W. Provinces, says the local paper, point to the continued existence of lawless elements in the general population which, in addition to the trouble they give the police, may prove a danger to the public peace during any period of internal disturbance due to fanatical excitement. In the large cities the predatory classes are collected within certain fixed limits, and can be controlled to a great extent, though the Bombay riots showed how dangerous they may become on occasion. In the country districts they are so widely scattered that they cannot be so easily dealt with. Stray bands can be quickly broken up during a time of profound peace; but if the police are engaged in keeping the Mahomedans and Hindus from flying at each other's throats, the dacoit leader will have a rare opportunity of harrying villages, rendering roads unsafe, and generally terrorising over the law-abiding cultivator. There is a fascination about dacoity which attracts the restless spirits among the population, if the risk of detection and punishment seems remote, and the Native States alone could furnish hundreds of bands ready for murder and plunder if the authority of Government seemed at all shaken. Fanatical outbreaks are serious enough even when troops can be called in promptly to suppress them: they will become tenfold more dangerous if they are accompanied by the appearance of robber-gangs bent upon pillage in the absence of the police employed on the duty of keeping religious factions from indulging in hostilities in remote districts. It is this possibility which renders the retention of the "compulsory military garrison" of each province so necessary. In time of war mobilisation will remove 40,000 or 50,000 men from our permanent cantonments, and unless there is left behind a force sufficiently strong to meet all calls made upon it by the civil administration, the speedy suppression of disturbances will be impossible. One success, whether by fanatics or dacoits, will cause bolder attempts to be made to disturb the peace, and then, without having to face any systematic revolt, the Government may find their resources heavily taxed to restore and maintain order. The energy now being shown in grappling with dacoity by the officers specially entrusted with the task cannot be too highly approved: every ringleader hunted down, and killed or captured, is one dangerous man removed—from a political point of view. He may seem of small consequence now, but with disturbing influences at work such as have lately been shown to lie very near the surface of Indian society, he might become a potent agent for mischief in the future.

ENGLAND AND THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

A CORRESPONDENT writing to the *Times* says:—Since the formation, but specially since the renewal, of the Triple Alliance, events—as clearly appears from the communication of your correspondent published on the 3rd ult.—should surely convince true Britons of every party that Great Britain ought formally to join the Triple League of Peace, with which her sympathies are so generally enlisted. I therefore venture to point out, as briefly as possible, why we should do so, and I think the question may be discussed without anything but goodwill and courtesy being felt and expressed towards the Powers whose policy has rendered this defensive alliance necessary. Can there be a doubt that, for some years past, the Triple Alliance has saved mankind from the most bloody and gigantic of wars, which in horror would have eclipsed that of 1870? What a boon it would be to the world if peace could be insured for another decade! By throwing the whole weight of Great Britain, with her naval power, into the scale, should we not immensely strengthen a combination which has so successfully averted the scourge of war, and, therefore deserves the support of every peace-loving nation, especially our own? As one of the greatest of Powers, we have great interests and obligations with regard to the general peace and welfare of mankind, although our duty to our world-wide Empire vastly outweighs all our other responsibilities. This, doubtless, has hitherto kept us back from taking part in a great alliance for maintaining peace on earth. We were bound to consider whether we should jeopardise those great interests, which impose upon us the most heavy of national moral responsibilities, though, in doing our best to fulfil it, cynical foreigners may say we are only regarding our own selfish concerns. Should we, then, is, should we compromise the interests of the many countries and peoples of our Empire, by running greater risk of war with some less peacefully disposed nation were we to enter the great League of Peace? Has not everything been showing us, more and more clearly, as your correspondent points out, that, by binding ourselves to the aboriginies under the protection of the society. The company's men expected the approval of their countrymen at home, and had no objection whatever to the Crown having a voice in the settlement of the future fate of Matabeleland and the relation of its inhabitants to the company. The hon. member of Northampton had in a unique letter advocated a policy that meant the destruction of the industries of his constituents. Before the British forces knew where they were they would be in Uganda. The destruction of the Matabele power by the company's force of 600 men rendered the task of dealing with the Pondos an easy one.

Sir Graham John Cowor, the Imperial Secretary, said he was in some sense the spokesman and representative of the "King beyond the sea." It was with no ungrudging spirit that he joined in the tributes of welcome and congratulation to the man whom they all honoured and loved.

THE CONSTANT USE of Fothercrill's Madona keeps at bay the enemies of the Human Body in tropical climates, Rheumatism, Torpid Liver, Itchy Skin, and Stone in the Bladder. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort Bombay.

THE MATABELE WAR.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY MR. CECIL RHODES.

NEWS has been received at Palapye to the effect that Lobengula is on the banks of the Zambesi with 2,000 well-armed young warriors.

A telegram has been received from Sir H. Loch, expressing the fear that no hope can now be entertained of the safety of Major Wilson and his party.

At the banquet in Cape Town on Jan. 6 in honour of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, the toast of "The Army" was responded to by Col. Frederick Carington, and that of "The Navy" by Rear-Admiral Bedford. When Mr. Cecil Rhodes rose to respond to the toast of his health, porposed by the chairman, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. In the course of his speech he reviewed in brief the history of the last twelve years. His one idea had been extension towards the north Mr. Rhodes continued:—

The power of the savages has been broken by butchers and bakers, who had no other military training than that afforded by the Volunteer organisations of the Colony. The work they had accomplished had saved the Imperial Treasury many millions of pounds. Before going to undertake the task of driving out Lobengula and his men he (Mr. Rhodes) told his Excellency that the Colonist wanted nothing for themselves. They had the unanimous support of all the religious denominations in Mashonaland, including even that of the Salvation Army. The campaign was conducted in accordance with the strictest principles of humanity, and the company's men were quite prepared to submit their conduct to the Board or even to the aborigines under the protection of the society. The company's men expected the approval of their countrymen at home, and had no objection whatever to the Crown having a voice in the settlement of the future fate of Matabeleland and the relation of its inhabitants to the company. The hon. member of Northampton had in a unique letter advocated a policy that meant the destruction of the industries of his constituents. Before the British forces knew where they were they would be in Uganda. The destruction of the Matabele power by the company's force of 600 men rendered the task of dealing with the Pondos an easy one.

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FACTS AND FANCIES.

DRESS ECHOES.

...ilties of the modern woman is to ...necessity in good dressing. If, ...vers her health and walks much, ..., and yet it is difficult to have a ...ith a low flat heel. For dancing, ...elp, for to dance well the toes are ...rdon, and it is lightness of tread ...ty shoe is pointed, and has ...by a rounded buckle. The model ...liotrope brocade, the buckle being ...ching; the colour of the fabric ...ctly ...also intended for evening wear, can be carried out in any kind of satin. It is pretty in a light apple-green, the strap over the instep and the top of the shoe being embroidered with silver, into which green tinted stones were introduced. A novelty, and a useful one, is a black Russian leather walking shoe, and it commends itself from the fact that it can be easily cleaned, without the aid of blacking brushes; it needs merely a sponge and a little ordinary care. For travelling and visiting this is a boon.

NEW GOWNS.

Messrs Pitt and Richards have always a number of gowns and mantles unique of their kind. One pretty cloak had been made of green cloth with a full sleeve to the waist of cape, all bordered with sable, and lined throughout with dark fur. It is one of those comfortable shapes which adhere to the figure slightly, and yet is full and voluminous in the skirt. The novelty in the coat, cut to fit the figure, fastening with red buttons, and ending on the hips. It is made of either chintz or painted calico, with pine apples foliage, and hibiscus all over. It hails from Paris.

LIBERTY'S.

Of course no one who dresses well or loves a pretty house will fail to avail themselves of Liberty's remnants, sample goods, damaged and slightly soiled, and surplus stocks selling for a few days only. I have interviewed those goods, and I think it need an expert to detect the damage. I have set myself up with many cushion covers in soft silks and brocades at about the price of one, and the embroideries are truly wonderful—especially the silk brocades. Rugs of the rugs, too, of Oriental colouring, come within the mark of most of us, and they are what everyone wants.

FASHIONS IN EDINBURGH.

Just now the modern Athens is very full. All those near enough have come in for the New Year shopping, and also for the New Year galties. Princes-street, with its attractive shops, is the fashionable promenade in the daytime, while the carnival held in the spacious Waverley Market draws its crowds at night. The recent boisterous weather has had its influence on fashion, and the close fitting felt hats, the very thick serge skirts, and the comfortable looking, as well as becoming, tight fighting jackets, with long, full basques, large sleeves, shoulder capes, and high collars are the order of the day. The shade par excellence is decidedly brown; cinnamon reigning supreme; and the trimming is black braid, or fur matching the cloth as nearly as possible. Many of the best dressed women affect a black toilette, with a fawn felt hat and muff, trimmed with black ribbon.

THE JACKETS.

There is nothing very noticeable in skirts. All are plain, and of rough fabric, but the jackets and the hats are in considerable variety. A rough-surfaced cloth coat, reaching to the knees, with two hip pieces resembling very large pockets; a square shoulder cape, plain across the back, gathered in a few pleats on each shoulder and carried down the front in cascade style to the waist; edged everywhere with flat braid over one inch wide, is remarkably neat in appearance, and is one of the smartest tailor-made ones. It looks well over any skirt. Then there is a substantial satin faced cloth, with a rough back, which requires no lining, a little silk for the sleeves, and this can be made to be most becoming with two folded bands of soft black silk passed over the hips through cloth straps, falling down at the back, finished off with aiguilettes; and a large shoulder collar of the same, nearly pleated on the shoulder and cascaded down the front. This is very effective, carried out in cinnamon or tabac, with black silk. Other jackets, with rows of braid round the capes, waist, and basque are worn by younger women, as are the rougher ones, fitting at the back and loose in front, usually worn open, showing Tattersall waistcoats or shot or tartan silk blouses. Tartan is not much worn here this winter, unless it is the rightful one of the family, but hopsacks, dark heater tweeds, and serges are universal. The Cawdor capes are very rough kneed, reaching just below the knees, and varying in shades of light and dark brown, have almost all a lining of bright tartan, which shows also in the large loose hood. Cheviot and Scottish serges, all woven together, and the whole is delightfully warm and comfortable. Travellers are wearing long cloaks or coats of it, reaching to their heels, with soft collars, which turn up or down. A great many of the striped fancy skirtings are lined with crimson or bright red flannel, and so are all the silk and satin petticoats. The under petticoats can be had in a delicious fancy striped flannelette resembling pretty cot or bath blanketing, with a creamy ground.

HATS.

Felt hats are universal, and most of them are in the boat shape, some small, some wide, with a band of broad black ribbon, finished off with loops at the front on one side. Others, more fanciful, and worn off the face, have black ostrich tips standing up in front, usually a couple locked in a close embrace, and one or two more reclining on the brim, one at the back asserting itself more boldly. Tan hats with black silk; black hats with tan or a new shade of green, are popular, and quite eclipse the bonnets, which are few and far between, and worn only by elderly women. The woven tartan Tam o' Shanters are much worn by children, and so are the high black or tan cloth gaiters; in fact, these are much worn by all, especially with thick-soled shoes.

DO ACTRESSES PROVIDE THEIR OWN BOUQUETS?

A representative of Cassell's Saturday Journal recently had a conversation with a male member of the dramatic profession on theatrical things in general, and the art of self-puffing in particular. Many of the bouquets handed to actresses are genuine marks of pleasure and approval, I suppose? Yes, and some are not, replied the actor candidly. You don't surely mean that the lady herself——and I stopped short, scarcely daring to give utterance to the thought. But the actor went on—Yes, some ladies do actually provide their own floral tributes, and some have been known to make the same bouquet serve all—double duty in one night. And what is the idea? Simply to get themselves talked about and written about. And what about the presents of jewellery that are sometimes made to actresses? It is a very discreditable practice, I know, and I'm glad to think not often carried on; but still it does occasionally happen that a lady provides her own presents, and I have known a valuable article to be presented twice in the same evening. Satires and burlesques have been written anent the practice, so you may be sure the evil is existent. You read sometimes of managers bribing the audience; this, let me say, takes place outside fiction. You will see that ladies are the worst offenders in this matter of stage-puffery; perhaps we actors are only less sinners because we lack the opportunities. Taking the will for the deed, perhaps we are quite as guilty.

THE POSITION OF WOMAN IN JAPAN.

A good idea of the Japanese woman's position will be gleaned from the following list of the seven grounds of divorce in that country (as regards women only): 1, jealousy; 2, thievishness; 3, infidelity; 4, childlessness; 5, disobedience to parents-in-law; 6, an incurable or contagious disease; 7, talking too much. From an excellent article on this subject in the September number of "

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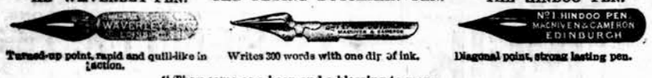

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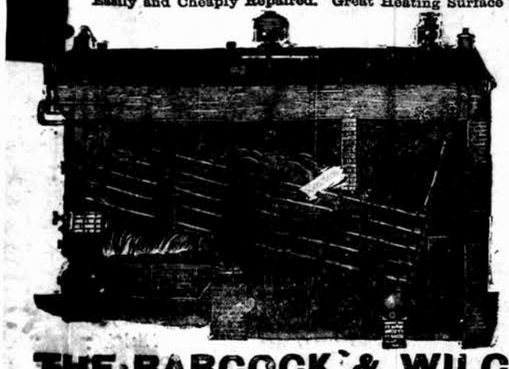

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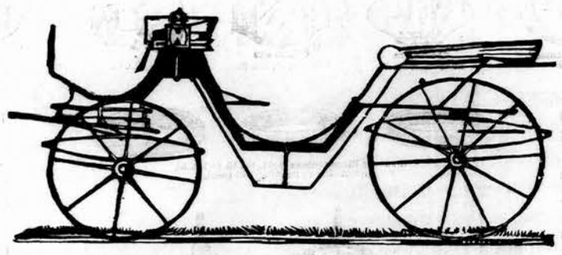

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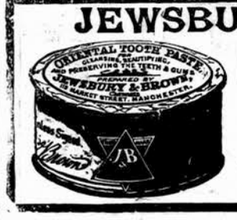

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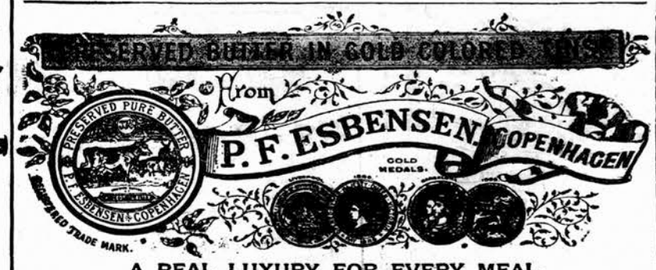

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